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SINGLE COPIES 9d.

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OCTOBER 23, 1926.

Vol. CV.

The 'Allenburys' CALENDAR 1927

Overprinted with **CHEMIST'S OWN**
NAME and ADDRESS.

The picture for the 1927 calendar, "The North Wind Doth Blow," is the fourth of a series on the subjects of well-known Nursery Rhymes and Legends.

The reproduction in colours of this picture has been carried out most successfully, and the whole production is one of considerable artistic merit. The price, 2/6 per dozen carriage paid, is considerably less than the cost of production. Three dozen is the minimum quantity that can be overprinted with own name and address. We can supply envelopes to fit the calendars at 8d. per doz.

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*Be in good time
with your Order!*



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LONDON, E.2.

1926 NOVELTY

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IN GILT-CAPPED GLASS VASES

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in Gt. Britain

"CHAMINADE"

(Golden Yellow Crystals)

6/- each

"JUNE ROSES"

(Rose Pink Crystals)

4/6 each

"LAVENDER"

(Blue Crystals)

4/- each

Each in free postal outer
if specified with order.



Minimum Retail
in Gt. Britain

"CHAMINADE"

(Golden Yellow Crystals)

6/- each

"JUNE ROSES"

(Rose Pink Crystals)

4/6 each

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with a touch of "flu,"
what would you do?***

That is the kind of problem
from which is derived the selling
force in the Window Displays of

"THE WIGGLESWORTH WAY."

There may be, to a Chemist, some consolation derived
from thinking that his is the best "flu" remedy in
the world, but how many people know it, and does
it help to pay the Rent?

Because the "Man-in-the-street" has not been able to
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Cartoned 6 oz. bottle. Retail 1/-

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Vest Pocket Tin, 20's. Retail 8½d.

Cinnamon & Quinine.

Bottle 2 oz. Retail 1/-

**PROFIT AS
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Cent. per Cent.

OR MORE.

Fever Cure.

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Ammon. Quinine Tablets.

25's Cartoned. Retail 10½d.

Cinn. and Quinine Tablets.

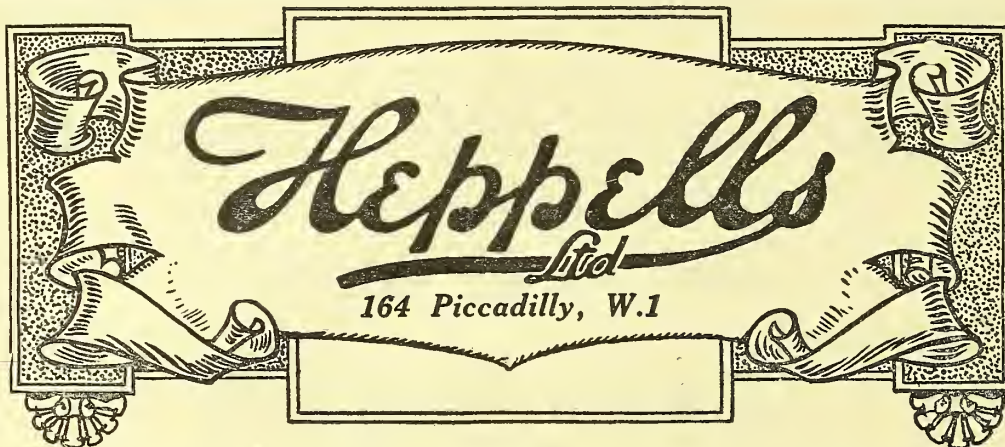
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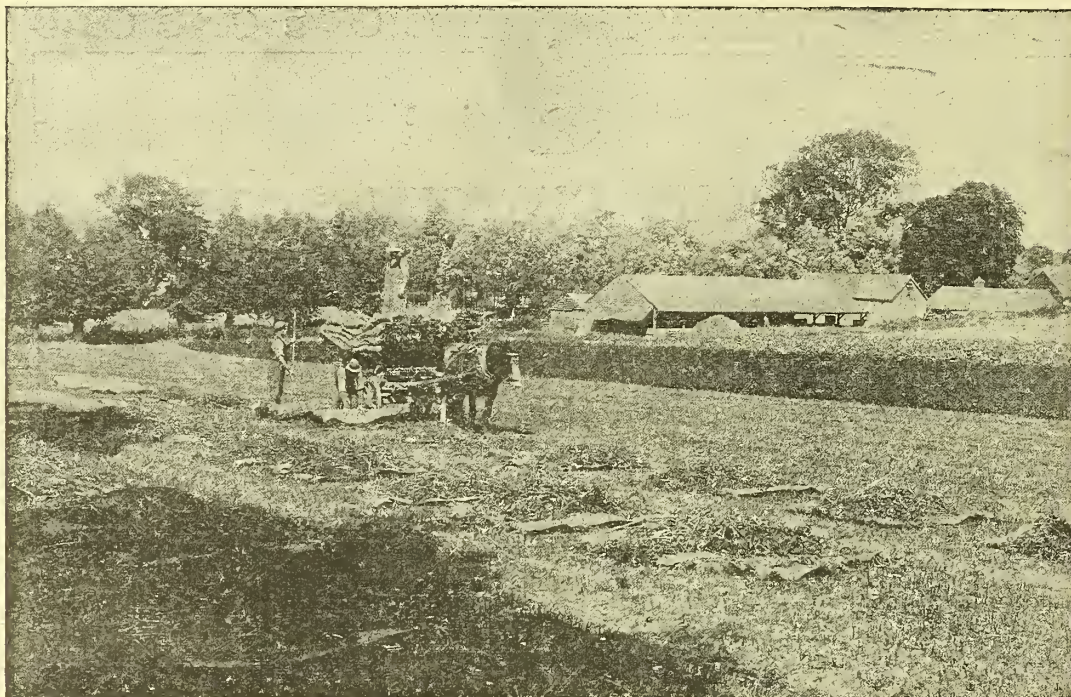
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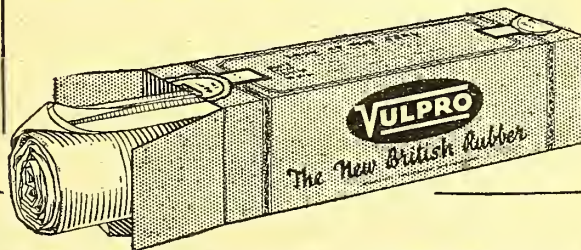
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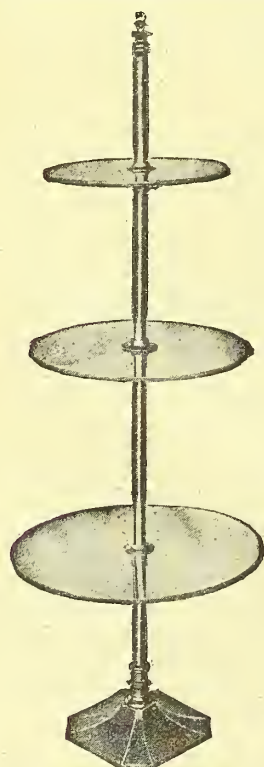
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906	1 1/2 "	5/6
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POCKET LAMP DRY BATTERIES



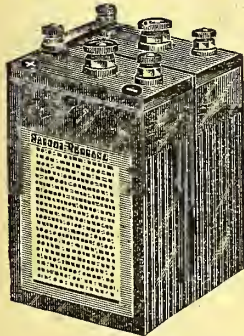
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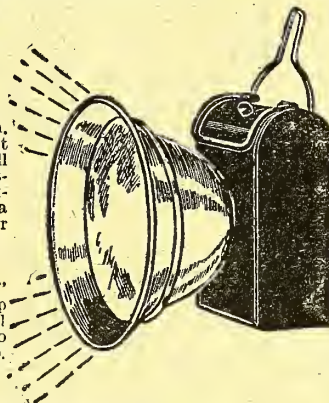
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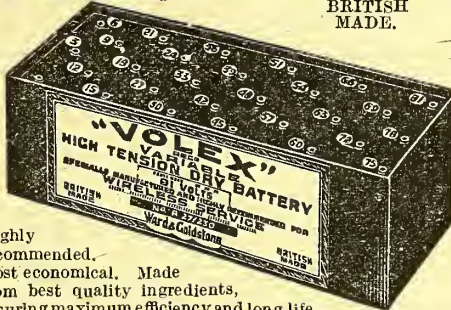
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BRITISH
MADE.



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R27/220	60-66	10/6	120/-
R27/230	81	13/6	156/-
R27/240	102	16/6	189/-

Subject Liberal Trade Discount.

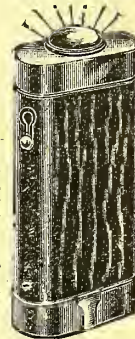
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Price 15/- doz. net.



"HURRICANE" ELECTRIC HAND LAMP,

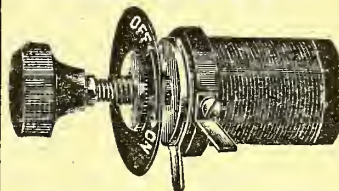
Novel design. Strong and serviceable. The battery is concealed in the base and renewal battery can be fitted with ease.

Complete with Switch, Volex Standard Pocket Lamp Battery and Special Jewel Brillio Metal Filament Bulb.

Price 30/- per doz. net.



"GOLTONE" Micrometer Filament RHEOSTAT.



Smooth silent adjustment. Ball contact. Single hole fitting, takes minimum space. Complete with Knob and Dial.

6 ohms	Price 2/6
12 "	" 2/9
30 "	" 3/6

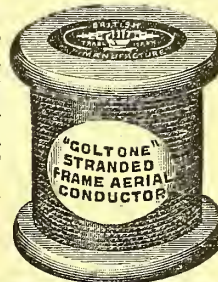
Subject Trade Discount.

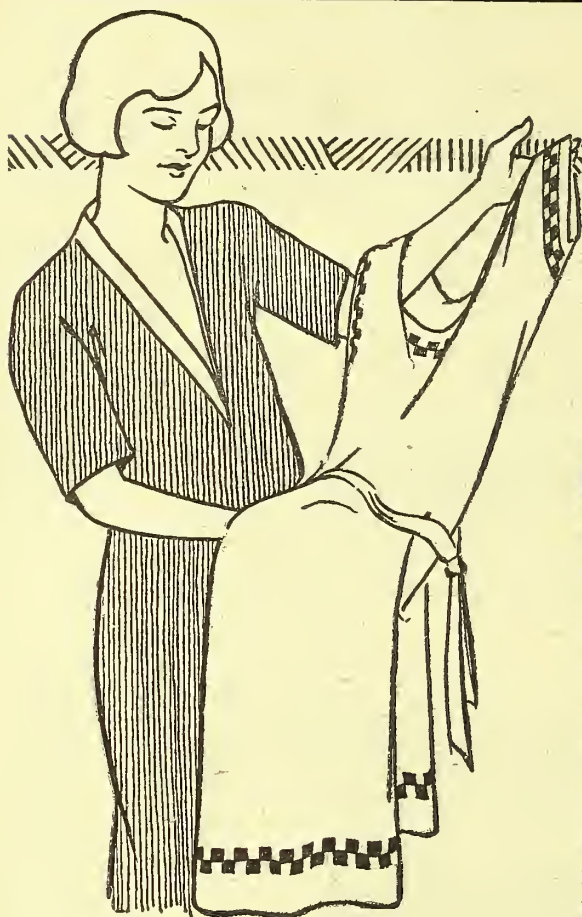
"GOLTONE" STRANDED FRAME AERIAL CONDUCTOR.

Gives remarkable receptivity. 35 Stranded Conductors, insulated and braided Lustra Silk. Made specially for Frame aeriels. Supplied in various attractive colours.

Price 5/- per bobbin of 100 ft.

Subject Trade Discount.





What Shall I Do With it?

THIS is the question your customers are now asking themselves. The question of transforming their light summer frocks and straw hats by dyeing them in seasonable hues for present wear.

Why not solve their problem and create "sales" for yourself by making a good counter show of "AURORAL" Cold Water Dyes and "LUTON" Straw Hat Dyes?

Run through your shade lists tonight and order a good supply of these profitable lines, and let your customers know you have them in stock.



Just the thing for Dance Frocks and Dainty Lingerie.

Good trade should be done in this line now by recommending it for this purpose to your customers. Recognised as the finest cold water dyes in the world for delicate and costly fabrics. Good results obtained even at the first trial. . . A certain seller.

'LUTON'

STRAW HAT DYES

highly efficient dyes and appeal to every woman on economical as well as fashionable grounds. Supplied in dull or glossy series.

The outcome of 45 years' accumulated experience in the manufacture of household dyes. This series comprises all colours and is in demand practically all the year round. They are all

'LUTON'

HOT-WATER FABRIC DYES

The best hot-water dyes for all materials, giving perfect results with the minimum of trouble. As with all other Whitaker products, they show a good profit.

VELT

THE NEW CLEANER

A cleaning preparation for removing stains, grease, dirt, etc., from clothing, upholstery, curtains, etc., and renovating them. VELT is a non-inflammable liquid and is supplied in screw tins of which three dozens are contained in an attractive outer. A new Whitaker product, but nevertheless one which is already selling well. It is now available in 5-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. tins for the convenience of bigger users.

ALL CASES AND CONTAINERS FREE.

WHITAKER & CO. Dye Specialists for Chemists, **KENDAL**

Telegrams: "Dullette, Kendal."

(Established 1878.)

Telephone 214.

London Office and Showrooms:

16-18 Beak Street, REGENT STREET, W.1.

Maw's Page

Selling a "Meritor" Tooth-Brush is a Matter of Seconds.

Your modern man and woman do not expect to spend five or ten minutes on the purchase of a tooth-brush—they have other things to do. But they expect to receive a tooth-brush which will do its work thoroughly. They expect, probably without knowing it, to receive a "Meritor" tooth-brush.

With the "Meritor" tooth-brush display case on your counter, you can give them exactly the brush they want, properly packed, in a few seconds.

The old method of stocking and displaying tooth-brushes is finished with. In the "Meritor" tooth-brush display case you have the means of displaying a complete range of the finest tooth-brushes it is possible to sell, in such a manner that your customer can almost select a brush at a glance. If he must inspect the brush more closely it can be taken from the case instantly and placed in his hand. A decision come to, you take the prototype of the brush selected, packed in its neat and striking carton, from the back of the case and hand it over your counter. The transaction has taken about thirty seconds. You have gained a profit of 50 per cent. and secured a "Meritor" customer; a customer who will want another tooth-brush at some time, and who will remember the name "Meritor" when requiring other brushes for the toilet.

*The "Meritor" tooth-brush display case is a
willing worker. Keep it hard at work all day,
every day, and watch your tooth-brush sales!*

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



IT STANDS TO REASON THAT, ACTING FOR
PRACTICALLY ALL THE WHOLESALE TRADE,

THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LIMITED

(For the Protection of the Drug, Chemical, Photographic & Allied Trades)

Holds the unrivalled position of being able to
render the finest possible service in relation to

**The Collection of Accounts, Status Enquiries,
Investigations, Valuations, Purchase, and
Sale of Businesses.**

(FACTS THAT MATTER.)

It has Agents in every town in the United Kingdom—It owns the most Up-to-Date
Records—And its Directors are connected with the Leading Manufacturing Chemists.

A VERY LARGE FIRM WRITES: "We strongly advise every business firm placing
their accounts in your hands for collection. THE RESULT will ASTONISH them."

**WRITE TO-DAY FOR PROSPECTUS, and by joining, you will make your
BAD DEBT LEDGER a relic of the past.**

VENDORS.

Chemists desiring to dispose of their business, wholesale or retail, are invited to send us
full particulars, in confidence, when we will place same before numerous bona-fide purchasers
whom we have on our books at the moment.

PURCHASERS.

Intending purchasers will do well to consult us, as we have unrivalled experience in the
sale, transfer and valuation of all classes of business, and are a well-known medium between
buyer and seller among chemists.

STOCKTAKING and ACCOUNTS.

We have to bring to your notice our departments for this work, which consist of a highly
trained staff, fully conversant with current prices and the compiling of Income Tax Returns,
preparation of annual accounts, etc. Should you desire any information on these matters,
we shall be glad to arrange an appointment and place our experience at your disposal. Our
charges are moderate, and should you wish we will quote you an inclusive fee on receipt of
particulars as to stock, etc.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, Limited.

PRINCIPAL - PARKIN S. BOOTH,

ACCOUNTANT AND VALUER

The Trade Protection's "Live Wire" as the C. & D. describes him.

REGISTERED OFFICES:

KIMBERLEY HOUSE, HOLBORN
VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone No.:
City 1261
(3 Lines).

Telegraphic Address: "
Asmanist, Cent, London."

LIVERPOOL BRANCH:

35, 36, 37, EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
BIXTETH STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Telephone No.:
Central 4330.
(4 Lines).

Telegrams:
"Quorum, Liverpool."

NATIONAL RAT WEEK

November 1—8.



We want to help the Public and the Authorities to get rid of the Rats. We agree therefore to send out on loan, for the period of "Rat Week," our remaining Models to customers who hold stocks of Liverpool Virus.

As the number of Models is limited, orders will be executed in rotation. Models are charged and credited on return.

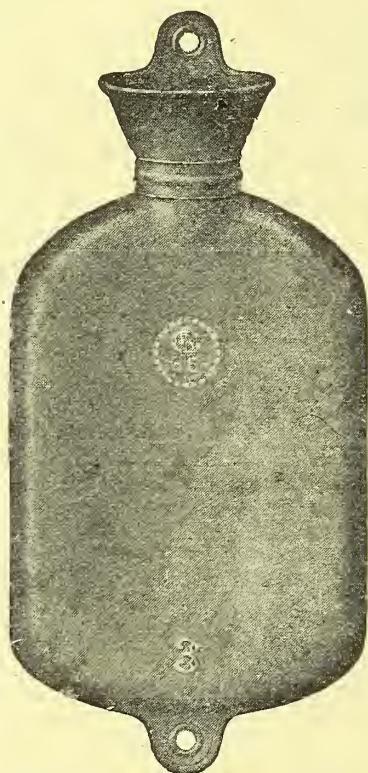
**LIVERPOOL VIRUS IS TO-DAY
A NATIONAL NECESSITY**

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Ltd.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON

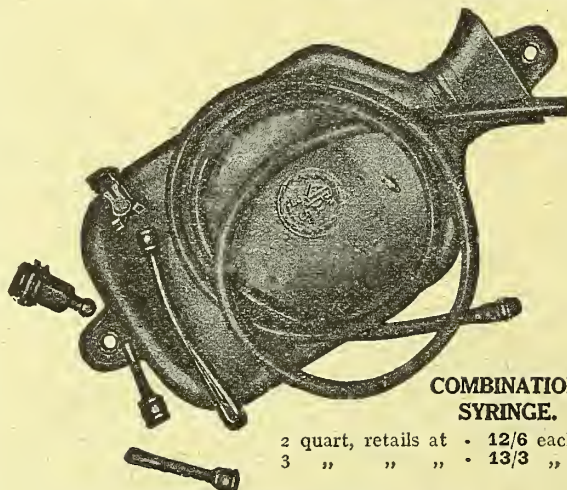
GOODRICH

RUBBER SUNDRIES



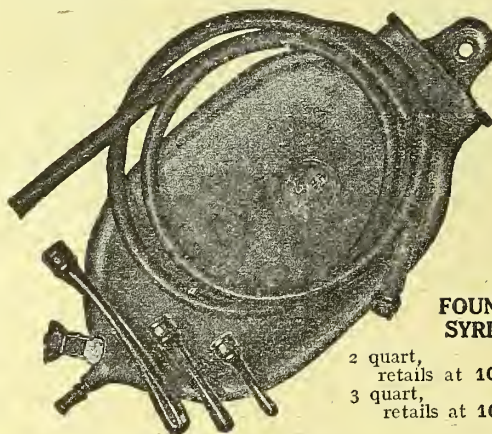
THE "35" HOT-WATER BOTTLE.

2 quart, retails at . . . 7/6 each
3 " " " " . . . 8/3 "



COMBINATION
SYRINGE.

2 quart, retails at . 12/6 each
3 " " " " . 13/3 "



FOUNTAIN
SYRINGE.

2 quart, retails at 10/- each
3 quart, retails at 10/9 each

An Established Demand Built on Quality

GOODRICH No. 35. THE PIECE-DE-RESISTANCE OF THE GOODRICH LINE.

A red rubber bottle moulded by hydraulic pressure in one piece without seams. The rubber is specially compounded and of the exact thickness necessary to diffuse heat steadily and lastingly. Smooth surface, wide mouth funnel, rustless seal. A proprietary line that has sold consistently for 14 years in the United Kingdom. Branded with the *Manufacturers'* name and carrying the Goodrich Guarantee. A wonderful value, to retail at a popular price.

Goodrich Fountain Syringe and Combination Syringe.

Assembled with heavy walls, flush flow smooth tubing, shut off, and three genuine hard rubber threaded pipes.

DISTRIBUTORS TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE—

H. C. NORTH & CO., LTD., 42 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.1

CHEMISTS CAN OBTAIN THEIR SUPPLIES THROUGH THEIR SUNDRY HOUSE.

"Sales ahead"

AYRTON'S famous
Emulsion, assisted
by their equally
famous display
and sales schemes

This fine model
for Window Display

Cream Emulsion of COD LIVER OIL (With Hypophosphites)

Size	25% Eight styles of labels.		33% Eight styles of labels.		33% 'Fleet Brand' Labelled, Carton		p. doz.
	p. doz.	gr. lots	p. doz.	gr. lots	p. doz.	gr. lots	
3 ozs.	6/6	6/3	6/9	6/6	6/9	6/6	—
4 "	7/-	6/9	7/3	7/-	7/3	7/-	8/6
6 "	8/6	8/3	9/-	8/9	9/-	8/9	10/3
8 "	10/6	10/-	11/-	10/6	11/-	10/6	12/3
12 "	13/9	13/3	14/6	14/-	14/6	14/-	16/3
16 "	15/-	14/6	16/6	16/-	16/6	16/-	18/6
20 "	18/-	17/3	19/6	18/9	19/6	18/9	—
24 "	20/6	19/6	22/6	21/6	22/6	21/6	—
32 "	29/-	28/-	32/-	31/-	32/-	31/-	—

Buyer's name and address on three dozen or more.

FISHERMAN MODEL. 26 inches high, oil-painted in natural colours, is given gratis with all first orders for one gross.

Our famous LIGHTHOUSE MODEL is also available for those who prefer it, or desire a alternative window display.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO. LTD., LIVERPOOL.

FACTORIES & DISTILLERIES—CANNES-GRASSE, FRANCE.

ESSENTIAL OILS

ANISEED.
CLOVES (ANG.).
CINNAMON BARK.
CITRONELLA.
EUCALYPTUS.

JUNIPER.
LEMON.
PEPPERMINT.
ROSEMARY.
THYME.

BERGAMOT.
GERANIUM.
LAVENDER.

NEROLI.
ROSE.
YLANG YLANG, Etc.

WE CAN OFFER A B.P. PEPPERMINT OIL OF FULL MENTHOL CONTENT AND EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AROMA AT A VERY LOW PRICE. — WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE.

CANNES.
PARIS.
LEIPZIG.
NEW YORK.

SPURWAY

ET CIE, LTD.

TELEGRAMS:
"NEROLI, LONDON."
TELEPHONE:
BISHOPSGATE 1372.

89, GREAT EASTERN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.



CARNATION PERFUME

Pot Pourri
Compressed Blooms
Silk Sachets
Toilet Soap
Bath Crystals

DO YOU STOCK THEM?

If not, read the offer given below.

We grow the Carnations, endless thousands of them, from which the perfume is distilled.

Allwood Bros

THE LEADING CARNATION RAISERS & SPECIALISTS
HAYWARDS HEATH

SPECIAL OFFER

To a limited number of Chemists (one only in each Town) we are supplying our delightful Perfume on FULL SALE OR RETURN, with three months' credit. Write for particulars now.

ESTABLISHED 1768.

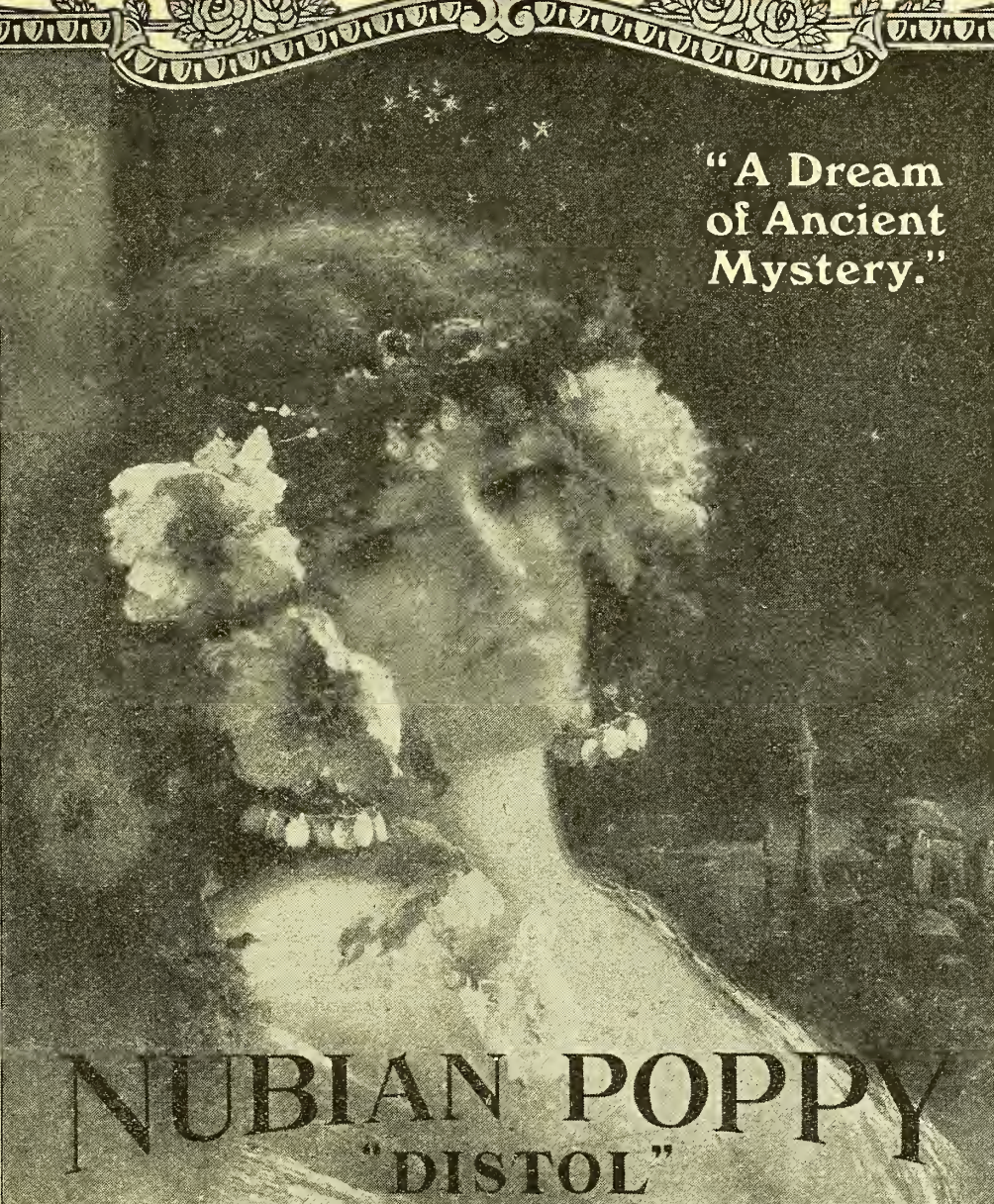
ANTOINE CHIRIS GRASSE

ESSENTIAL OILS
FLORAL WATERS
GUM BENZOIN
OLIVE OIL

ANTOINE CHIRIS LTD.

3 DRAPERS GARDENS,
THROGMORTON AVENUE, E.C.2.

Telephone - - - - London Wall 7419



"A Dream
of Ancient
Mystery."

NUBIAN POPPY "DISTOL"

A Floral Oriental Concentrate which produces a fragrant, full, and vigorous bouquet, such as will command the respect of discerning customers, while yielding the Pharmacist that generous profit to which users of "Distol" Ottos are accustomed.

Samples of perfumes made from Nubian Poppy and any other five of our thirty-three "Distols" with particulars of costs will be sent to any Pharmacist on request.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO., LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, England
ESTABLISHED 1767.

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FANCY GIFT AND OTHER NEW PACKINGS

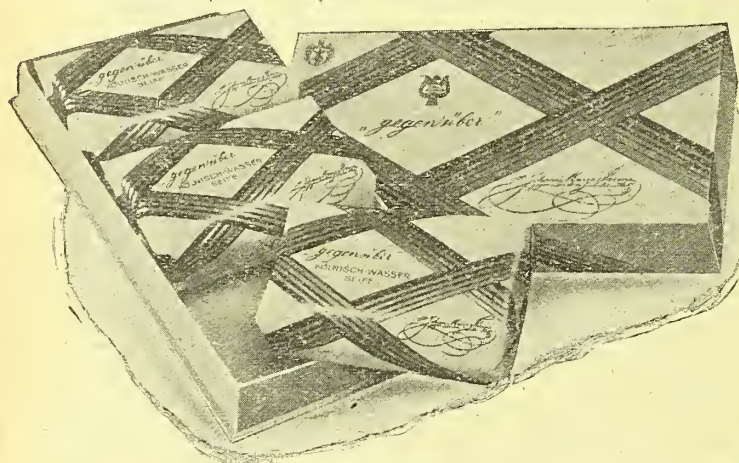
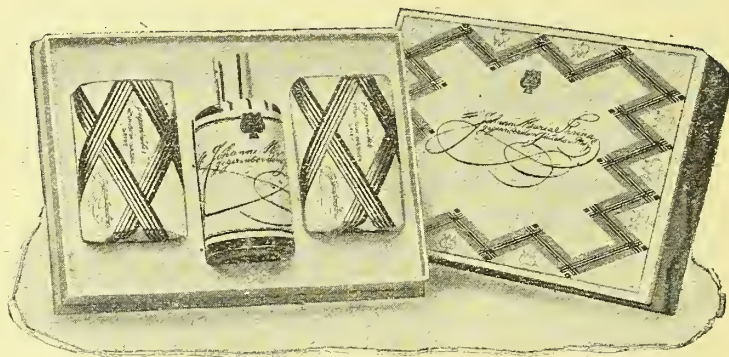
Original & Genuine EAU de COLOGNE

OF THE ONLY
ESTABLISHED 1709.



No. 18. Silver-plated Pocket Spray
To retail at 2/-

No. 16
4 oz. and
Two Tablets Soap
To retail at 10/3



No. 14
Ceger über Soap
To retail at 2/-

Please send your Christmas orders as soon as possible to your wholesaler, particularly for the Fancy Gift Packings. Requests for display material should be sent direct to Sole Agents (see below)



No. 20. Silver-plated Case and Soap
To retail at 1/-



No. 000. Midget Whites To retail at 9d. each



No. 11. Crystal Bottle To retail at 15/6

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM: **BLACKALLER & PLEASANCE, 15 St. George's Rd., London, S.E.1** Telephone: Reliance 1583

Important Announcement

*If you have any difficulty in obtaining
HOUBIGANT and CHERAMY
preparations from your usual source
of supply, write to * * * * *
PARFUMERIE de PARIS, Ltd.,
Larden Rd., Acton, London, W.3 *
who will be pleased to send you by
return of post * * * * *
their Price Lists and best terms * *
showing excellent profits to the * *
retailer * * * * *
Advertising material supplied * * **

Schimmel & Co.

MILTITZ, near LEIPZIG.

Manufacturers of

ESSENTIAL OILS, ESSENCES & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Speciality :
FIXORESIN

A fixing Agent for
Soap Perfumes and Extractions.

In Various Aromas.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PEPPERMINT OIL, B.P.
SAVIN OIL
PINE OIL
SAFROL
BENZALDEHYDE, F.F.C.
FLORAL OILS
ESSENCES FOR LIQUEURS
FRUIT ESSENCES, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.K.

FREDK. BOEHM LTD., 17 Jewry St., LONDON, E.C.3

Niroda Liquid
(Cau de Niroda)

Prevents Excessive perspiration. Perfectly harmless and in great demand. Retails at 1/6. Extensively advertised.

Dorin of PARIS
Aids to Beauty



Makers of the famous
ROUGE BRUNETTE AND DORINA POWDER

ORDER YOUR STOCK
NOW FROM
DORIN LTD., 41 Charterhouse Square, LONDON, E.C.1.

GALJADO HAIR COLOUR RESTORER

For Grey or Faded Hair.

A preparation which sells on its merits. Non-injurious.

In two sizes:

Retail: 2/- and 3/6 per bottle.

Trade: 12/- and 22/- per dozen.

TRIAL DOZEN SENT POST FREE.

Cash with order.

Note the Profit.

Of all Wholesalers or direct.

THE GALJADO PERFUMERY CO. Ltd.

93 Worship Street, London, E.C.2.



ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

A line it pays to stock.

P.A.T.A. 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

THROUGH ALL WHOLESALERS.

A. Rowland & Sons, Ltd.
112 GUILFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

SYNTHETIC OTTOS

VERY ECONOMICAL ON ACCOUNT
OF THEIR STRENGTH

Suitable for all Toilet Preparations

	Per oz.		Per oz.
CARNATION	7/6	MELOTA	10/6
HYACINTH	7/6	ORANGE BLOSSOM	7/6
JASMIN	9/-	ROSE	12/6
LILY OF THE VALLEY	7/6	SWEET PEA	12/-
		PARMA VIOLET	10/6

E. H. BUTLER & SON MANUFACTURING
CHEMISTS
Humberstone Gate LEICESTER

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Advertising Matter, advice, and sales help are always available from

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED
37, GRAY'S INN ROAD LONDON, W.C.1.



Newest U.S.A. Blade Stocks.
 Regularly sold at 31/8 per box.

1 Box, 29/- 3 at 28/6
 5 at 28/- 10 at 27/6

Above prices do not apply for Irish Free State.

RAZORS.

Original 25/- silver plated
 Pocket Set, 1 blade, 3/6.
 per dozen, 40/-

Original 21/- silver plated
 "Standard Set," 1 blade, 2/6.

Original 37/6 combination
 outfit, 1 blade, soap and brush, 10/-
 Real Morocco Silk-lined Case.

5/- "Crusader" Set,
 1 blade, Leatherette Padded Case,
 lined Satin. 2/-

Gold-Plated Series, 1 blade, velvet
 lined case, 3/-



DARWIN. The Blade with the Rustless Edges.
 To fit Gillette, Auto-Stop, Ever-Ready and Clemak Razors,
 3/- per 4/6 packet of 10 Blades or 30/- per box of 10 Tens
 1/6 per 2/3 packet of 5 Blades or 20 Fives.

BLADE BONUSES

UNTIL 30th OCT. ONLY—PARCELS AS FOLLOWS:

No.	Blades	Costs	Sells for
No. 1.	75 Gillette Pattern Blades 20 Auto Stop .. 5 Ever-Ready .. and Bonus 10 Gillette Patt. ..	30/-	49/6
No. 2.	230 Gillette Pattern Blades 60 Auto Stop .. 10 Ever-Ready .. and Bonus 40 Gillette Patt. ..	90/-	£7 13 0
No. 3.	455 Gillette Pattern Blades 120 Auto Stop .. 25 Ever-Ready .. and Bonus 90 Gillette Patt. ..	180/-	£15 10 6

Terms: 2½% discount on two approved references. Post paid.
 Full range Advertising Show matter with each parcel.
DARWIN PRICES & PROFITS ARE FULLY MAINTAINED.
 Wholesale Enquiries Especially Solicited.

SOUPLEX

The **BRITISH 3d. Blade**
 For Gillette Type Razors.

10d. per 1/3 packet of 5
 1/8 per 2/6 packet of 10
 19/- box, net cash (20/- less 5%)
 (120 BLADES)

The Wholesale Trade is invited to obtain our terms.

EVER-READY BLADES,
 31/- per gross.

"88" Set, brush, razor and 2 blades,
 4/6 sets at 3/- each. Dozen at 2/11.

VALET

Blades, 36/- per box, 3 at 34/3.
 Razors and Sundries at all round lowest prices.
 Shaving Cream, 8/6 dozen, post paid.

DURHAM-DUPLEX "FREE" SETS

2/6 "Club" Set, 6 blades, 1/8
 5/- "Home" Set, 10 .. 3/4

ROLLS RAZORS

25/- "Popular" model, 16/8
 30/- "Standard" model, 20/-
 Subject to 5% cash.

SPECIAL TO WHOLESALE TRADE.

We can supply most of the popular Blades, Razors, Stropers, &c., at lowest Factors' Prices on usual or arranged Credit Terms.
 Our Service is of **VALUE AND PROFIT TO YOU.** Special Quotations submitted for **ALL** lines.

ALL YOUR RAZOR AND BLADE REQUIREMENTS FROM—

LOUIS J. STAMBOIS,

THE SAFE SAFETY SERVICE

7 CHARTERHOUSE BUILDINGS
 LONDON, E.C.1 Telephone—Clerkenwell 3518

Also at 34 CALL LANE, LEEDS
 and (for Free State only) SOLWAY FRERES (Agents and
 Stock Depot), 11 FISHAMBLE ST., DUBLIN.

The World's Best Hairbrush

means quicker sales and bigger profits for you

Why? Because it has more selling points than any other brush in the world. Because it meets to a greater degree than all others the modern woman's need for deep, penetrating hairbrushing **plus absolute cleanliness.**

Consider for a moment the strength and toughness of the bristles and the resiliency of the rubber pad in which they are set. Is there any other brush more capable of getting right down to the roots of the hair than the "Klenly" Brush? Consider also the tempting beauty of the various colours and designs.

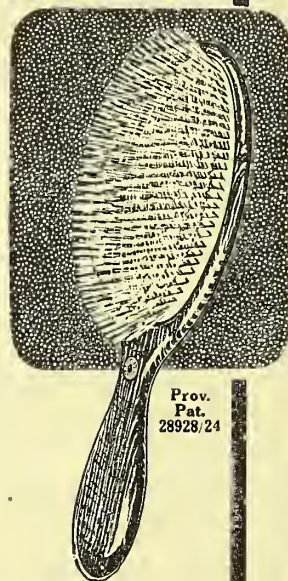
And this is not all. Both the bristles and the pneumatic pad are **white.** Because of this the brush is always kept clean; its whiteness instantly betrays any dirt or dust that may come from the hair. The air vent, too, is placed in such a position that it's the easiest thing in the world to clean the brush.

These then are the reasons why **you** should stock the "Klenly" Hairbrush—why **you** should take **your** share of the extra-generous margin of profit that we as the **actual manufacturers** can afford to allow you.

RIGBY'S Klenly HAIR BRUSH

RIGBY, BATTCOCK, LTD., 28 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.

Protected in U.S.A., CANADA and FRANCE.



Prov.
Pat.
28928/24

Write at once for special folder giving full details and prices of the various designs and see for yourself what attractive opportunities the "Klenly" Brush affords for profitable business.

"LAUREL" SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.

ALSO
AUTO-
STROP
TYPE



TRADE
WITHIN
THE
EMPIRE

Retails at a less price than any on the Market.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for free samples.

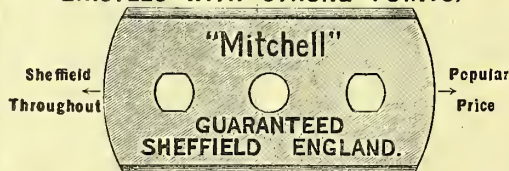
Manufactured by

GEO. H. LAWRENCE, 32 EYRE STREET,
SHEFFIELD.

Phone: 1071 Cent.

Telegrams: "Laurel Sheffield."

BRISTLES WITH STRONG POINTS.



Sheffield Throughout Popular Price

Guaranteed

THE "MITCHELL" BLADE

1/6 (Made in Gillette and Autostrop Patterns) 3/-

for 50% Profit for You. for

6 TESTIMONIALS THAT TELL. SHOWCARDS THAT SELL. 12

R. S. MITCHELL, Unity Works, Langsett Rd., SHEFFIELD.

TILBURY'S PROPHYLACTIC

In the Orange Box.



In 3 Sizes

16/- doz.

15/6 "

11/6 "

Hard, Medium and Soft, and
also very Hard Unbleached.

SEND YOUR ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES TO

W. R. TILBURY & SON

47 Frampton Park Road, Hackney, LONDON, E.9

ENQUIRIES INVITED FOR "OWN BRAND" LINES

"FORT BRAND"

THE BRUSH
YOU CAN
RELY ON

BUY BRITISH

The New Sheffield Steel

DARWIN

Safety Razor Blades

GILLETTE, AUTO-STROP & EVER-READY TYPES

Remember: They have
RUSTLESS EDGES

BONUS

Offers to Chemists for
30 days from Sept. 30th.

No. 1 Parcel £1 10 0 70 Gillette patt.
20 Auto patt.
10 Ever-Ready patt.

BONUS: 10 Gillette patt. Blades.

No. 2 Parcel £4 10 0 200 Gillette patt.
60 Auto patt.
40 Ever-Ready patt.

BONUS: 40 Gillette patt. Blades.

No. 3 Parcel £9 0 0 400 Gillette patt.
120 Auto patt.
80 Ever-Ready patt.

BONUS: 90 Gillette patt. Blades.

Applies only to British Isles and Irish Free State.



Sell at 5 for 2/3, 10 for 4/6

These prices will be strictly maintained.

Wholesale: 30/- box of 100

*Distinctive Window Show Material
with each Parcel. Send your order,
stating which parcel you require, to*

JOHN TIMPSON & Co., Ltd.

MEDICINAL AND CHEMIST SUNDRIES

106 Golden Lane
LONDON, E.C.1

PHONE:
CLERKENWELL 4778.

WIRES:
"POROUS BARB, LONDON."

Lower Prices

(3d. each retail)

Larger Turnover

(Sell 2 where you sold one)

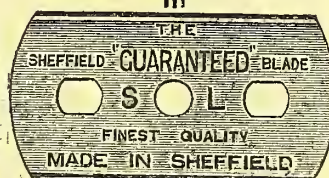
Greater Profits

(At least 56% for retailers)

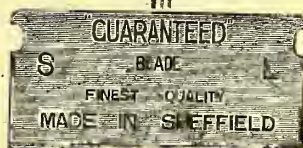
from

SHEFFIELD "GUARANTEED"

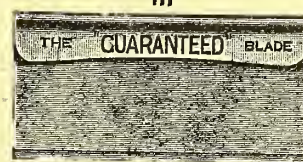
Blades



Gillette Type



"Valet" Type



Ever-Ready Type

From These Wholesalers:

E. H. Butler & Son, 93 Hum-
berstone Gate, Leicester.
Smith & Sons, 44/48 Magdalen
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Wholesale Houses in Scotland, Wales, and the North
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G. SMITH, Sole Concessionaire,
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"Guaranteed"
Profits."

Are you British?

Then sell your
British Customers
British Blades!
The death knell of
the foreign blade is
being sounded, the
Customs Duty of
33½% is ringing its
doom. The foreigner
cannot keep up the
quality and bear
the duty—he can-
not raise the price,
therefore the blade
must suffer. Shef-
field now takes
the field with the
"Sheffield Guarant-
eed" Blade at 3d.
retail. Order some
to-day.

Bonus for YOU!

Sheffield "Guarant-
eed" Blades are
made in styles to
fit Gillette, "Valet,"
Clemak, Gem, and
Ever-Ready Razors.
They only cost you
25/- per gross, with
2½% special dis-
count on 3 gross,
5% on 5 gross, and
10% on 10 gross—
at LEAST 56%
profit for you!
Neat and attractive
showcards are sent
with all orders, and
a bonus of 12
blades is given
with every gross.

Efficient Display
NEW
"STAND-SHOWCARD"

NO STRUT NO GLUE

**Cut in one piece.
Self-fixing.
Pack flat.**

YOUR CARDS WILL
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OVER 1,000,000 USED BY
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Phone: Clerkenwell 1233 Patentees: Makers:
The SHOWCARD SPECIALISTS
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Assist British industry by recommending the
'WATTS' Sheffield-made Safety Razor Blade,
the blade of super-keenness.

A counter display will help.

A user writes: "Can't understand
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12 Perfect Blades
in Every Dozen

For Gillette-type and
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3/6

per doz.
allowing
50% PROFIT
on cost for
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Sole Manufacturers: **JOHN WATTS,**
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Established over 150 years.

WE SPECIALISE IN
**GILLETTE DARWIN
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EVER-READY SOUPLEX**
Blades and Razors.

Let us send you Illustrated Price List.

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SILVERED WIRE DRAWN.

MADE IN 3 SIZES IN SELECTED
WHITE AND UNBLEACHED BRISTLES.

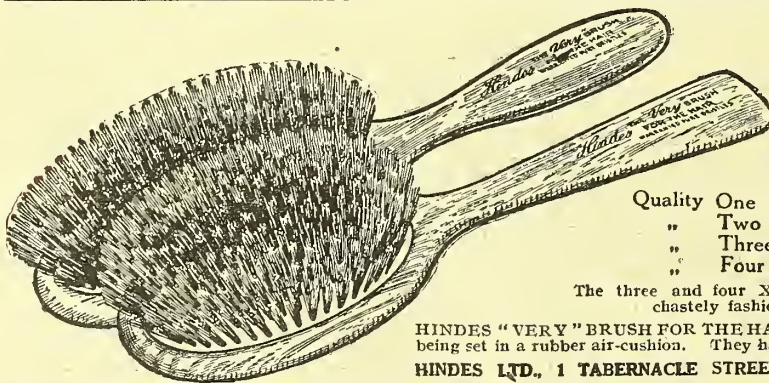
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OLD-ESTABLISHED TOOTH BRUSH MAKERS.

FRIZZETTA KEEPS THE HAIR 2/-
IN CURL,
PELLETTA FOR THE 1/4 3/3
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BEST TERMS. 3 DOZEN ORDERS ASSORTED, CARRIAGE PAID.
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Quality	One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE 33 1/3%
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The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood
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HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts
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New Edition now ready, and a
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(EVERY GARMENT
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White Drill Jackets from 6/6
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LARGE VARIETY of STYLES
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LIVERPOOL.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS for LARGE QUANTITIES



LOSALL'S SALT

SELLS FREELY AND READILY.

PAYS 50% ON OUTLAY.

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4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/-

8 oz. „ 1/9, 14/-

Bottles 2/6, 20/-

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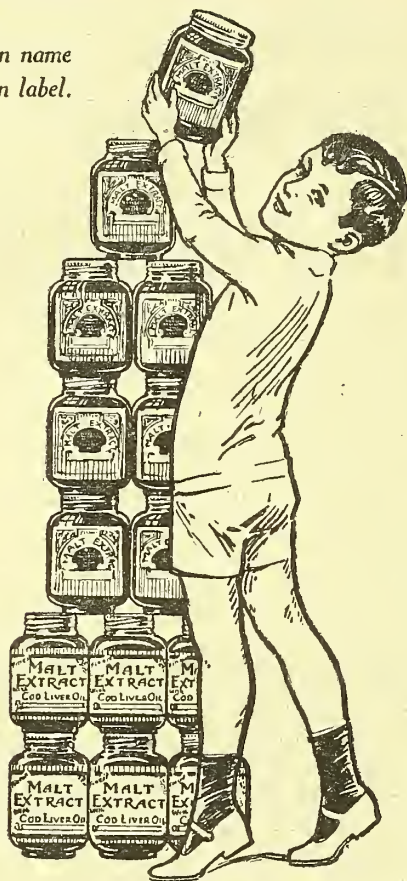


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LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.
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Your own name
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"A Tower of Strength"

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EXTRACT OF MALT
WITH
COD LIVER OIL

A perfect blend of Malt Extract made from selected barleys only and the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil obtainable. Best that science and money can produce.

Guaranteed absolutely pure
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Build up a Profitable HONEY TRADE

The delicious flavour of this thick, "set" creamy

NEW ZEALAND
'Imperial Bee' Honey

is irresistible. Sell it and reap a crop of repeat orders. It is a BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCT THROUGHOUT, and is GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars	.. .. .	at 14/-
48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars	.. .. .	at 8/6
48/1's Monopots	.. .. .	at 12/6
48/1's Monopots	.. .. .	at 7/3

If you cannot obtain supplies through your wholesaler, write to

A. J. MILLS & CO., Ltd. (Produce & Canned Goods Dept.), 14 Tooley St., London, S.E.1



Saint-Raphael

Tonic, Restorative,
Digestive Wine.

Known throughout the World,
and prescribed in all cases of
ANÆMIA, DEBILITY, and CON-
VALESCENCE, to Young Women,
Children and the Aged.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the
two principal meals.

Recommended by—
PROF. BOUCHARDAT, Professor of
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"For more than thirty years St. Raphaël Wine has been exclusively prescribed, with success, in the Paris hospitals as a pure tonic, by eminent physicians, such as Magendie, Roson, Chomel, Velpeau, Requin, Monneret, Troussau, Grisol, Laënnec, &c."—*Union Médicale*, May 8 and June 12, 1873.

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Cie du VIN SAINT RAPHAEL, Valence, Drome,
FRANCE

To be obtained from all
Wholesale Druggists.

WINCARNIS

1926 AUTUMN BONUS

of 2/- per case

Expires—Oct. 30th



THIS means that on November 1st your opportunity of securing this handsome Bonus will expire. As it is our earnest desire that this rebate shall be enjoyed by every Trader throughout the country, we respectfully urge all who wish to avail themselves of it to send in their orders as early as possible. These will be executed in strict rotation, but the rebate cannot apply to orders received later than first post November 1st next.

FROM 1st September to 30th October only we give you a Bonus of 2/- per dozen large size and 1/- per dozen medium size, on all retail orders received and invoiced. This Bonus is allowed by Wholesalers on goods invoiced during this period, provided a form is filled up and handed to them, so that they may claim the rebate from us.

WINCARNIS PRICE LIST

(In Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.)

	Per. doz.	Retail Selling Price.	Discounts for Quantities.	
			Trade	Cash
			30 days	
LARGE	48/-	5/-	Less than 6 doz.	1 1/4% and 1 1/4%
MEDIUM	28/-	3/-	6 doz. & under 12	
LARGE	48/-	5/-	doz.	2 1/2% .. 1 1/4%
(With quinine)			12 doz. & under 25	
MEDIUM	28/-	3/-	doz.	3 1/4% .. 1 1/4%
(With quinine)			25 doz. & upwards	5% .. 1 1/4%

NOTE—Two dozen Medium are equivalent to One dozen Large.

Bonus allowance : 1/- per dozen Medium, 2/- per dozen Large on all retail orders received and invoiced during the period, Sept. 1st—Oct. 30th.

Wincarnis Autumn Advertising
Bigger than ever before—Now in full swing

Link your window display unmistakably with Wincarnis advertising.
 Make your window pay with a quick selling article—WINCARNIS.

Send in your order NOW!

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH.

The "EMPIRE" HOT WATER BOTTLES

One Quality only—The Best,

Guaranteed for 2 Years.

No.
957



These bottles have stood the test of over thirty years' trade. Customers who have left us for cheaper goods have nearly always come back to us for the "EMPIRE" brand in which they can place implicit confidence.

PRICES.

Sizes in inches	6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14
"EMPIRE" Brand, HEAVY MAKE.								
Grey, rubber - each	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 8	4 2	4 6	4 9	5 3
Red " " "	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 0	5 6	5 9	6 6

Each bottle in a strong paper bag with directions for use.

For orders of 3 doz. we will brand customer's name on each bottle, free of charge.

COVERS.

Sizes in inches	6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14
Scarlet or Grey Plush, each	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 0	2 3
Velour, assorted colours (washable) "	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 10	2 0	2 3	2 6

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD. 91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL,
LONDON, E.C.1

SIMPLIC (PATENT) SOOTHERS



THESE ALL-RUBBER SOOTHERS ARE MADE OF FINEST RUBBER BY A PATENT PROCESS. THEY ARE PACKED EACH IN A DUST-PROOF CARTON, AND THE ATTRACTIVE OUTER MAKES AN EFFECTIVE DISPLAY.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE FOR
LATEST TERMS.

Ask for Simplic British Branded Goods—Teats, Enemas, Whirling Sprays, Adults' Springless Trusses, &c. *Simplic Spells Satisfaction.*

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES & SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

Specialities: "GORDO" SOOTHERS IN EVERY STYLE

CARDED 1, 2 and 3 DOZENS.



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EACH IN CARTON.

"GORDONIA" RIBBED BOTTLE TEATS

EACH IN CARTON.

"GORDONIA" FEEDING BOTTLE OUTFIT

BOTTLE, TEAT, VALVE AND BRUSH COMPLETE IN BOX.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

COMPETITIVE PRICES.

APPLY FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Telephone: Clerkenwell 1714 and 1715.

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A LOVELY
COMPLEXION
maintained by using the
TONIC
FLESH-CLOTH



Show it to your lady customers. By tonic action keeps the skin fresh and prevents wrinkles. Never gets "slimy." Bath size, 1/6. Hand size, 1/-. Ask your wholesaler for the "Vic" showcard.

Sole Manufacturers
GROUT & CO., LTD., 35 Wood Street, London, E.C.2.

Zeal's CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

are

BRITISH MADE

by

BRITISH LABOUR

from

BRITISH GLASS

and

**GUARANTEED
PERMANENTLY ACCURATE**

G. H. ZEAL, LTD. 75 & 77 St. John Street
—LONDON, E.C.1—

SOL-VO SANITARY ROLLS & PACKETS.



SOL-VO

REGD

THE BEST & PUREST

SANITARY PAPER



	per doz.		per doz.
Three dozen Rolls ...	7/- net.	Three dozen Packets ...	10/- net.
Half gross „ ...	6/6 „	Half gross „ ...	9/6 „
One gross „ ...	6/- „	One gross „ ...	9/- „
Five gross „ ...	5/3 „	Five gross „ ...	8/3 „

CARRIAGE PAID. CASES FREE.

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ENEMAS PESSARIES

and all Surgical Rubber Goods.

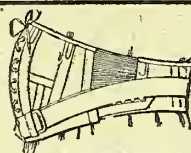
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Rubber Mats. Hot Water Bottles.

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Ask for Sample
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Mark & Guaranteed for 2 yearsState quantity and en-
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Est.
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SINGLE BELT SUPPLIED.

All sizes in stock ready for delivery per
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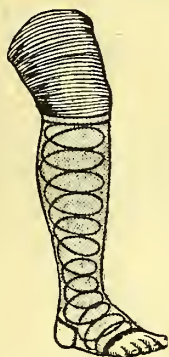
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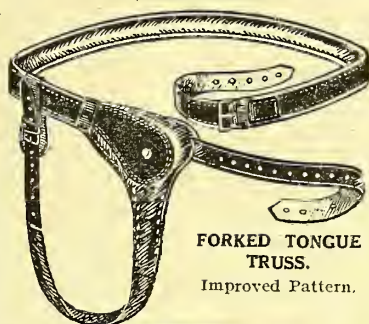
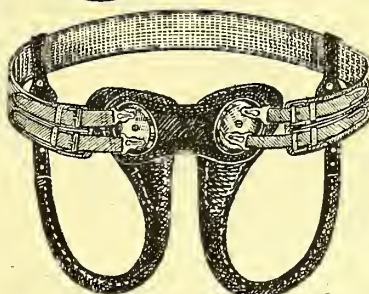
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Seamed and Seamless.

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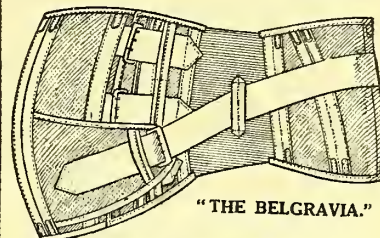
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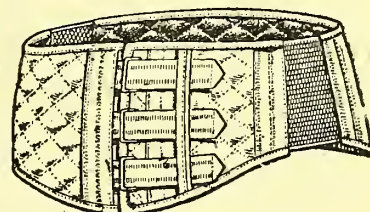
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ALL QUALITIES.

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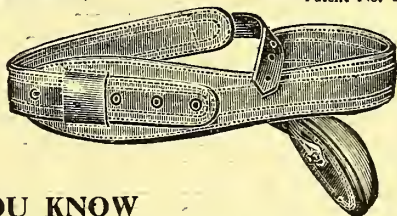
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"COMFORTABLE"

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**YOU KNOW**

how often you have trouble in fitting customers with trusses, and how frequently dissatisfaction is expressed.

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A 33 inch Truss will adjust from 30 to 36 inches.
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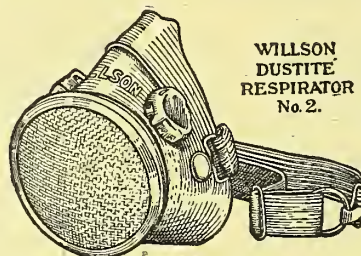


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Dry Filter Model with 2 Relief
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Protection with Comfortable
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Please address Enquiries to Sole Export Agent:—

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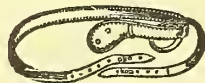
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Collapsible Tubes

Lipsalve Cases, Sprinklers, etc.

Made in Pure Tin, Lead,
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Plain or Enamelled, and
printed with designs to suit
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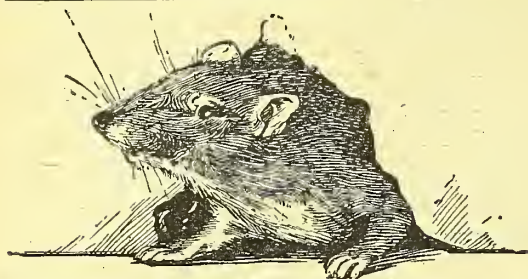
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Tubes, etc., are manufactured to Customers' own specification



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Rodine assures best results to Chemists as well as customers, further, it is the Rat Poison that gives the desired results for

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Be ahead of Rat Week! Prepare for a show in your Window and see to your stock now. You get Rodine on best terms from the Sole Maker and Proprietor—

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CHEMISTS! Stock this **SUCCESSFUL**
RAT, MOUSE & BEETLE
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FARMER'S "BAITED" PHOSPHOR PASTE

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These preparations command a ready sale, and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They are protected at prices that leave a good margin any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

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Our name as Horticultural Chemists is known throughout the British Isles, and our experience is at your service. We will willingly advise on all matters concerning the dealing with Horticultural needs, and thus aid in adding a profitable new Department to your business.

"TAKITAK"

offers you a jumping-off place. This tree-barding material took the Highest Award of the Royal Horticultural Society trials at Wisley, season 1924-25. "TAKITAK" is free from mineral oil and is guaranteed innocuous to the bark. Packed in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 1-lb., 2-lb., 7-lb. and 14-lb. tins, and 28-lb. pails. Liberal terms. Circulars, leaflets and posters supplied.

GRAVEN & CO. — HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTS — EVESHAM, ENG.

This gives a thorough mix-up

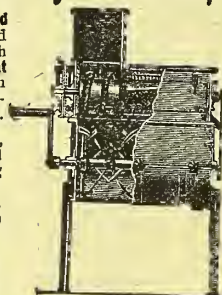
A Gardner "Rapid" sifter and mixer will thoroughly sift and mix $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of one ingredient with a 30-lb. mixture of dry powders at one operation, and "every pinch of the whole will show its presence"—a customer's statement.

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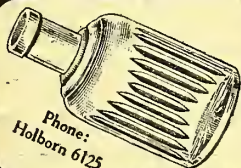
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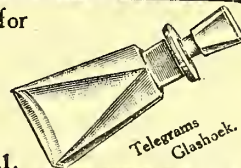
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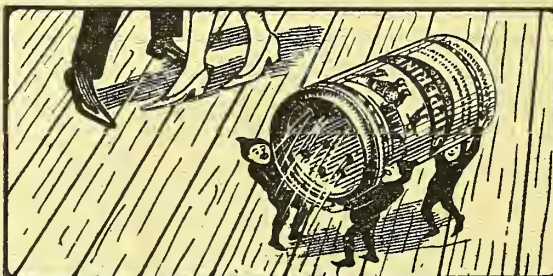
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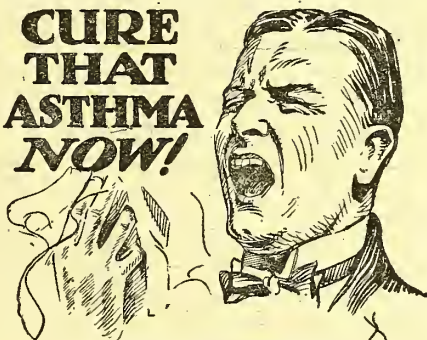
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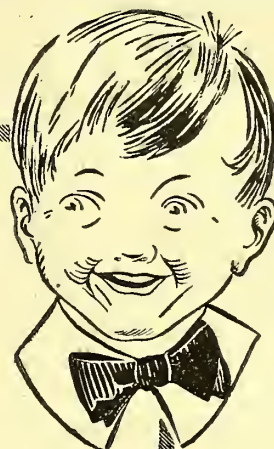
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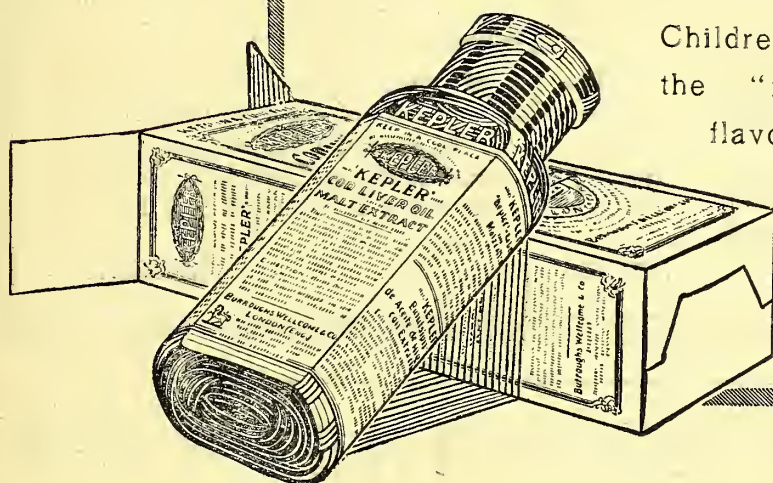
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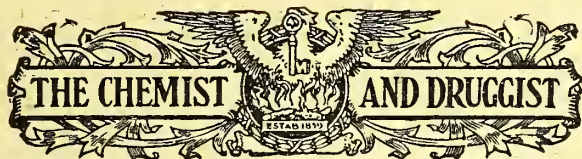
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No. 1.—Poisons Card giving the Schedules and Regulations under the various Acts of Parliament restricting the sale of poisons, etc., in Great Britain, has been revised in accordance with the changes introduced by the Order in Council which came in force on August 14.

No. 4.—Dangerous Drugs Act Summary of Regulations, with table showing the percentages of cocaine, diamorphine, and morphine in various pharmaceutical preparations. New edition on sale October 15, revised in accordance with the regulations in force since July 29.

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English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Public Institution News

Hawarden Guardians have accepted the tender of Cheers & Hopley, chemists, Chester, for drugs.

Under the Stepney (London) Union (Compensation of Officers) Order, 1926, Mr. B. Myers, chemist and druggist, dispenser for the Parish of St. George-in-the-East, has been awarded an annuity of £270 11s. 4d., and Mr. A. L. Anderson, chemist and druggist, dispenser for the Parish of Whitechapel, an annuity of £257 12s. 4d., as compensation for loss of office in consequence of the Stepney Union Order, 1925, by which a new Union has been formed.

Private Arrangement

The creditors of Mr. Joseph E. Burton, trading as L. Burton's Balmoral Pharmacy, Raikes Road, Blackpool, were called together recently, when the statement presented showed liabilities £606 16s. 1d., with net assets £282. It was reported that the debtor commenced business at his present address on June 1 last, with a cash capital of £50. That amount he saved from the proceeds of the sale of a patent medicine which had been on the market for about twelve months. The debtor had kept a record of his cash receipts from July 11 to September 27, which showed a turnover of £143. The drawings had been at the rate of £4 a week. It was decided that the matter should be dealt with under the deed of assignment already executed to Mr. C. D. Harrison, Birley Street, Blackpool, with a committee. The following are among the creditors:—Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., £54; A. Connell & Co., £37; Crown Perfumery Co., Ltd., £31; Palmolive Co., Ltd., £31; J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., £23; De Witt & Co., Ltd., £21; W. & T. Avery, Ltd., £15; Arthur Berton, Ltd., £15; Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., £15; Price's Soap Co., Ltd., £13; National Chemists' Supply, £13; A. Wander, Ltd., £11.

Fires

The following outbreaks of fire have been recorded since our last report:—

A fire broke out on October 14 at the establishment of Mr. D. M. Macaulay, London Drug Stores, High Street, Collier's Wood, London, S.W. The shop was totally destroyed.

The premises of the Oatine Co., Mermaid Court, Borough High Street, London, S.E., were the scene of an outbreak of fire on October 18. The flames were quickly extinguished and the damage was slight.

There was an outbreak of fire at the premises of Herbert Ferryman, Ltd., chemists, Bellevue Terrace, Southampton, on October 12. The flames were confined to the ground floor of the warehouse, and the damage was not of an extensive nature.

There was an outbreak of fire at the pharmacy of Waller & Riley, Ltd., Bradshawgate, Bolton, on October 19. Some of the contents of the photographic room and office were found ablaze. Fortunately, the fire was prevented from spreading, and the damage was practically confined to these departments.

Birmingham

The death has occurred recently of Dr. Sproat, a well-known Erdington practitioner, who was formerly police surgeon and on the staff of the Jaffray Hospital, Wood End Lane.

A new hospital is to be established on a site adjoining the Birmingham University at Edgbaston, and the amalgamation for all purposes of the General and the Queen's Hospitals is urged.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrow Cadbury have offered to provide a new Children's Court in Steelhouse Lane, and Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., have presented the city with 150 acres of ground near the University and £5,000 towards the legal charges in connection with the transference.

Liverpool

The first dance of the season under the auspices of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club at the Yamen Café, Bold Street, on October 13, proved most enjoyable, nearly a hundred being present. Mr. S. A. Boggiano was the M.C. The next event in connection with the club is a whist drive at the King's Café, on October 27, for which tickets may be obtained from any member of the committee. Another dance will be held at the Yamen Café on November 10.

Civic week has not been of much benefit to the chemists, some of whom complain that business has never been so quiet for two years. One city chemist said that the opening day of Civic Week was worse than the Saturday of the general strike. The slump is attributed to ordinary customers being attracted to the exhibition and elsewhere, and to the fact that visitors from outside the city are not spending much money. Another city retailer declared that he sold only one bottle of scent in two days instead of doing a fair amount of trade in perfumery articles. He had two customers in who required medical attention, one being in his shop for two hours, and the profit was nil!

At the invitation of Evans Soas Lescher & Webb, Ltd., members and friends of the Liverpool Chemists' Association and the Liverpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, visited the firm's splendidly equipped works and laboratories on October 13. The party, numbering 125, first went over the Seel Street premises, and were greatly impressed with the equipment and general arrangements. The visitors were divided into four parties; one was in charge of Mr. H. Evans (chairman of the company), and the others were conducted by Mr. Lescher, Mr. Sendall, and Mr. Brinson. There were so many things to see that the inspection occupied two hours. Afterwards the firm entertained the visitors to dinner at the Bear's Paw, Lord Street. Mr. H. Evans, who presided, heartily welcomed the guests, and said they were delighted to have their company. He proposed the toast of "The Liverpool Chemists' Association." Mr. Lescher spoke in support. Mr. J. L. Hirst, President of the Association, in responding, thanked the firm for giving them the opportunity of seeing their laboratories, which were amongst the finest in England. The name of Evans, he said, was written deeply in the annals of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, and one could not turn up the minute book without finding the name of the firm on almost every page; in fact three members of the family were at the inaugural meeting.

Manchester

Mr. John Cleworth, Ducie Street, Greenheys, was awarded fourth prize (£20) in the recent Drummer Dye window-dressing competition.

Manchester chemists have learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. Joseph Bell, London Road and Upper Brook Street, referred to on p. 629 of this issue.

A draft scheme of part-time classes for the Preliminary Scientific examination has been drawn up by a committee of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Sheffield

The annual hot-pot supper was held on October 14 at Atkinson's Café, Mr. Hindle occupying the chair. Mr. J. E. Crowe, social secretary, had provided various entertainments, in addition to songs rendered by Mr. H. Eardley and Mr. H. B. Hammond. A collection was made for the Benevolent Fund.

The number of students entering for the Izal scholarship, the first competition for which was held on October 15, was thirty-six. The questions were as follows:—

(1) How is acetylsalicylic acid prepared; how would you test a sample for the absence of free salicylic acid? (2) What is phenol prepared from? How is liquefied phenol prepared? (3) Give the official description of Indian hemp. the botanical source, natural order and habitat. (4) What drugs come under the D.D.A. Regulations? (5) Name some

of the different methods of producing electrification. (6) Two small balls are charged respectively with + 24 and — 8 units of electricity. With what force will they attract one another when placed at a distance of 4 centimetres from one another?

Miscellaneous

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—A preliminary announcement of next year's meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Brighton states that the week selected commences on June 20.

SIGN-BOARD CAUSES INJURIES.—A sign-board outside the premises of E. J. Kitson, Ltd., chemists, Worcester, recently fell upon a lady and a gentleman. Both were taken to the infirmary, and the lady was detained.

POISONINGS.—Fatal poisonings recorded since our last report include a suicide by means of potassium cyanide and one by hydrocyanic acid. In the latter case a medical witness at the inquest stated that when called to the patient he was unable to detect the odour of hydrocyanic acid, owing to a cold; he sent, however, to a chemist for an emetic.

IN THE COURTS.—At Cheltenham Police Court, recently, Alice N. Ash, a nurse, was fined £5 for having unlawfully procured morphine sulphate from Mr. H. B. Clark, chemist and druggist, The Promenade (C. & D., 1, 1926, p. 290).—At Blackburn, on October 20, John Slater, Stydd Bank, described as a manufacturing chemist, was fined 40s. for driving a motor-car at an excessive speed.—At Accrington, on October 20, Francis A. Parkinson, Whalley Road, described as an apprentice chemist, was fined 40s. for driving a motor-cycle at a speed estimated at forty miles an hour.

HAIRDRESSER'S APPEAL DISMISSED.—At Bow Street Police Court, London, on October 14, Joseph Caplan, hairdresser, Charing Cross Road, W.C., appealed against the refusal of the London County Council to grant him a licence for massage, etc. Counsel for the appellant said that an assistant (who had subsequently been dismissed) charged a customer £7 18s. 3d. for lotion, ointment and a course of treatment, the charge for which should have been £2 9s. 6d. Mr. Roome, for the Council, remarked that according to the evidence of an analyst a fair charge for the lotion and ointment would have been 5s. The assistant had pretended to the customer that the latter was suffering from a contagious disease when, in fact, he was not. The magistrate dismissed the appeal, and allowed £5 5s. against the appellant.

VISIT TO WORKS.—On October 13 the South-West London Chemists' Association visited the works of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, N. Meeting at the main entrance at 2.30 p.m., the party was divided into groups, each being conducted by two directors. Passing through the extensive offices, the gelatin capsule and glass ampoule rooms were reached, and from there the pill and tablet departments. The packing of different stock lines was next demonstrated, such as the accurate weighing into jars of cod-liver oil and malt, and the filling of definite volumes of surgical spirit into bottles. The next move was to the manufacture of galenicals. Leaving this section and crossing to Wharf Road, the fine chemical plant was reached and the different processes in the manufacture of "P.P.P." magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate were demonstrated. Probably the most interesting department was the insulin laboratory, where the whole process was carefully outlined by Mr. R. R. Bennett and by Mr. F. H. Carr, and the method of standardisation by Dr. S. W. F. Underhill, who also showed the apparatus employed in standardising the pituitary products. In a room near by was a fine collection of guinea pigs, rabbits and rats, some of the last-mentioned undergoing treatment with cod-liver oil which was having its vitamin-content estimated. Finally the visitors passed through one of the packing rooms, where each member was presented with a souvenir parcel. Then followed a daintily served tea, after which Mr. F. G. Wells (President) thanked the directors for the instructive and interesting afternoon. Mr. C. A. Hill (managing director) suitably replied.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland will, on November 9, proceed to the appointment of an examiner to conduct the pharmaceutical and general chemistry division of the Pharmaceutical Licence examination, subject to the approval of the Government of the Irish Free State. Further particulars will be supplied by the Registrar, with whom applications should be lodged not later than November 1.

The following are the results of the October examinations:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—Passed with honours: John Peacocke Myles. Passed (in order of merit): James Gerard Monahan, Johanna Mary Walsh, Patricia C. Dolan, Bridget Margaret Brady, Eileen Frances Murphy, Wm. Gannon (Walter Vincent Walshe, James Lendrum), Patrick Hunt (Thomas Francis Hennelly, Richard F. Kilgariff), Joseph McQuaid, Edward Dunne, John Foley, Mary Josephine O. Leary, Rosaleen Patricia Walker, Montgomery L. Martin, Matthias Murphy. Eleven candidates were rejected.

REGISTERED DRUGGIST EXAMINATION.—Passed: John Joseph Courtney. One candidate was rejected.

PHARMACEUTICAL LICENCE EXAMINATION.—Passed with Honours: William Scott Rutledge (Peter Paul Buckley, Joseph A. Kissane). Passed (in order of merit): Thomas J. McCullagh, John J. Foley, Denis Joseph Dunne, Hannah O'Sullivan, Francis Kiernan, Richard Rourke, Daniel Donovan, Michael J. Broderick, Albert J. McCormack. Ten candidates were rejected.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANT'S EXAMINATION.—Passed (in order of merit): Charles Hoban, Genevieve D'Arcy, Matthew Burke, Elizabeth M. Murphy, Maurice P. Cronin, Gerald F. Crilly, Richard A. O'Regan. Three candidates were rejected.

Brevities

Dooley's Pharmacy, Ltd., have recently opened a business at Portarlington.

A pharmacy has been recently opened at Edenderry under the name of Dowling's Pharmacy.

At Armagh Petty Sessions, on October 14, William Orr, R.D., Thomas Street, Armagh, was fined 10s. and costs for failing to make an entry in a book of a sale of methylated spirit.

On October 16, a tribute to the value of the services of the late Mr. James E. O'Neill, J.P., R.D., was paid at a meeting in Coleraine of the Londonderry County Council, of which he was vice-chairman.

The imports of chemicals and drugs into the Free State for the eight months ended August 31 were valued at £789,563, against £755,579 for the corresponding period in 1925. Exports fell from £12,210 in 1925 to £11,501 in 1926 for the same period.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. A. Nicol, son of Mr. G. Nicol, chemist and druggist, Stevenston, has obtained the M.A. degree of Glasgow University.

Macleans, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Park Royal, London, N.W.10, have appointed Mr. C. R. Brown as their representative in Scotland.

Edinburgh

Mr. A. G. Hogstrom, chemist and druggist, has started business at Stockbridge.

Mr. T. T. Jardine, B.Sc., son of Mr. T. Jardine (T. & H. Smith, Ltd.), has passed the second professional examination in the Faculty of Medicine.

Professor A. J. Clark, M.D., who has succeeded the late Professor A. R. Cushny in the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacology at Edinburgh University, delivered his inaugural lecture on October 11, the subject being "The Present Position of Pharmacology." In the course of his address, Professor Clark said the advance

made by pharmacology had been chiefly along two special lines, first, in the discovery of drugs that would kill parasites living in the body, and, secondly, in the exploitation of drugs produced by the body itself. Remarkable triumphs had attended the search for remedies that would kill animal parasites, but unfortunately the search for remedies that would kill bacteria that had invaded the body had been less successful. It was reasonable to hope that in the future drugs would be found which would kill bacteria living in the body just as surely as drugs discovered in the last fifteen years would kill protozoal parasites. There was, moreover, no reason why drugs should not ultimately be found which would discriminate between malignant and normal tissues, and such a discovery would, of course, mean a revolution in medicine. The other field of important advance had been endocrinology. It was significant that the most progress had been made at the border lines where different medical sciences met. The discovery of the new internal disinfectants had resulted from the combined efforts of parasitologists and pharmacologists. Similarly, the discovery of endocrine secretions had been due to a combination of physiologists and pharmacologists. The greatest hope for the advance of pharmacology lay in co-operation with other medical sciences.

Glasgow

Mr. D. Main, chemist and druggist, St. James's Road, has been appointed secretary and treasurer of the Glasgow, Moray and Banffshire Friendly Society.

A special display of articles suitable for Christmas trade is being held (until October 29) by Lorimer & Moyes, Ltd., druggists' sundriesmen, at their premises in Montrose Street.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, October 26

London (South-West) Chemists' Association, Stevens' Bijou Hall, Bromell's Road, The Pavement, Clapham, S.W.4, at 8.30 p.m. Business meeting, followed by a lantern lecture on "The Land of the Midnight Sun" by Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C., Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Retail Pharmacists' Union (Birmingham and District Branch), Grand Hotel, 8.30 p.m. Meeting to consider Departmental Committee's inquiry on Poisons and Pharmacy Acts.

Wednesday, October 27

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Exeter Branch), 60 High Street, Exeter, at 3 p.m. Meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Glasgow and South-Western Scottish Branch), 165 Hill Street, Glasgow, at 7.45 p.m. Discussion on teaching at the Royal Technical College, with a view to appointing a Committee to co-operate with Education Committee of the College, initiated by Mr. Joseph Bain, Ph.C.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Manchester, Salford and District Branch), Council Chamber, Houldsworth Hall, at 3 p.m. Special meeting.

Thursday, October 28

Chemical Society, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, London, S.W.1, at 8 p.m. Professor S. P. L. Sørensen (Copenhagen) on "The Composition and the Characterisation of Proteins" (Hugo Müller lecture).

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Bath Branch), Old Red House, New Bond Street, Bath, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting and social evening. (Tickets 3s. 6d. each.)

London (North-East) Pharmaceutical Association, St. John's Institute, Urswick Road, Hackney, at 3 p.m. Annual meeting.

Friday, October 29

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Central Evening School, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. F. Hindle on "Plasters."

Glasgow Pharmacy Club (Literary and Scientific Section), 165 Hill Street, at 8 p.m. Address by Mr. John Brandano on "A Doctor in the Hebrides."

Retail Pharmacists' Union (Sheffield and District Branch), The Church House, Sheffield, at 8.30 p.m. Address by the chairman (Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson).

LONDON CHEMISTS SPORTS CLUB.—The conjoined annual dinner with the Script Sports Club, the prize distribution and dance will take place at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C., on November 11. Reserve seats before November 4. Dinner at 6.30 p.m. Dancing from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from the secretaries, Messrs. W. E. Swanston and J. Hearle. Evening dress.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent

THE WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION, of which M. Darrasse has so long been President, took the opportunity of his recent nomination as Chevalier of the Legion of Honour to present him with an artistic souvenir as a token of their appreciation of his services during his occupation of the chair.

M. AUGUSTE COUTURIER, who is an assistant in M. Feltz's pharmacy at Chantilly, was travelling to that town from Paris recently in a compartment with only one fellow-passenger, when the latter attacked him, giving him a blow on the head which left him senseless until he had passed his destination. His aggressor had then disappeared, and also the money that Mr. Couturier had on his person.

DISCOVERY OF BROMINE.—A leading feature of the "Medical Days" at Montpellier, on November 4 to 6, will be the commemoration of the centenary of the discovery of bromine by Balard. This will take place at the Faculty of Pharmacy on the afternoon of November 4. Various medical functions, visits to the Jardin des Plantes, the historic Faculty of Medicine, etc., are arranged. The secretary of the "Medical Days" is Dr. Desfour, 8 rue Emile-Zola, Montpellier; while M. Maujoint, 25 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, Paris, deals with entries for the medical exhibition.

M. BONIS published some notes in the "Annales des Falsifications et Fraudes" on orange-flower water. Artificial products obtained from specially synthesised "nerolis," or from natural waters distilled from "eau de brouts," are sometimes substituted for the genuine article. "Eau de brouts" is a by-product of the distillation of "petit-grain" oil, and its commercial value is about half that of orange-flower water. M. Bonis considers Gobley's sulphonitric process a good method of testing, but the colouring is feeble and fleeting. He prefers, however, to rely on the fluorescence of methyl anthranilate or his own process. Legal's reagent as modified by Duparc and Monnier. MM. Kling and Florentin hold that there is no absolute method of analysis which can establish the degree of purity of orange-flower water or detect adulteration.

MONUMENT TO MARTYRED PHARMACIST.—At Brie, in Lorraine, a monument was recently unveiled by M. Magre, prefect of the département, to the memory of M. Leon Winsback, a local pharmacist. The town is only a few miles from the former German frontier, and when the German invasion commenced on August 20, 1914, M. Winsback assisted M. Magre, who was then sub-prefect of Brie, to remove the official documents and prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. The Germans pursued, and the pharmacist was killed before the eyes of his terrified family, but M. Magre escaped, and was able to record Winsback's civic devotion at the inauguration ceremony, which was attended by delegations of pharmacists from various parts of France, and Professor Bruntz, Dean of the Nancy Faculty of Pharmacy, also paid eloquent tribute to the patriotic virtues of this early victim of the German invasion.

THE QUESTION OF ECONOMY in administrative matters is very much to the fore just now, and a correspondent writes to the "Temps" asking why the Faculties of Pharmacy, "of which the very existence is not justified," should not be abolished, and the students transferred to the Faculties of Sciences, with a few additional classes outside their curriculum, as in Germany. So far as the Paris Faculty is concerned, the proposal scarcely deserves consideration. The provincial Faculties are only three in number. Montpellier has hardly its ancient fame; but it is some 400 miles from Paris. The co-existence of the Faculties of Nancy and Strassbourg, within a hundred miles of each other, is of course illogical, and due to the temporary separation of Alsace from France. Here definite action as to amalgamation might have its advantages. But the reconstitution of the *status quo ante bellum*, the reversion to the original Napoleonic scheme of four Faculties in France, would probably hardly satisfy the University economist.

RESTRICTING POSTER ADVERTISING.—The Home Secretary has confirmed London County Council by-laws restricting the display of advertisements in certain scheduled places.

Colonial and Foreign News

GERMAN QUININE MANUFACTURERS COMBINE.—The Vereinigte Chininfabriken Zimmer & Co., G.m.b.H., Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and C. F. Boehringer & Söhne, G.m.b.H., Mannheim-Waldhof, have amalgamated their manufacturing plant.

MIST. HEPATICA CONC. FOR INDIA.—The Government of India have decided to add mist. hepatica conc. manufactured by C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., London, to the list of exempted preparations of cocaine attached to Customs Circular No. XVII of 1924. This preparation will enjoy this exemption only so long as it does not contain more than one-tenth per cent. of cocaine.

POPPY CULTIVATION IN ITALY.—At the suggestion of the Directorate-General of Public Health, the Italian Government has appointed a ministerial commission to study the feasibility of introducing the cultivation of the opium poppy in Italy, as well as in the Italian colonies. The commission will also draft the conditions under which the cultivation of the poppy is to be undertaken.

PORTUGUESE TAX ON PERFUMES.—The Portuguese Government has issued a decree abolishing the stamp duty on beverages and perfumes introduced in 1924 (*C. & D.*, 1924, II., p. 807). However, until the end of the present year a tax of 0.1 per cent. of the retail price will be levied on these goods, which in the case of imported articles will be payable on clearing them through the Customs.

CYANIDES FOR NIGERIA.—A Nigerian Order in Council provides that the importation of potassium cyanide, and all poisonous cyanides and their preparations, may only be effected under licence and subject to certain conditions, such as the retention of the duplicate copy of the licence and the keeping of the necessary records of the consignments. The Order applies to the British Cameroons as well as to the rest of the Protectorate and the Colony.

CONTROL OF SALVARSAN IN GERMANY.—In agreement with the Minister of the Interior of the Reich, an ordinance is being issued by the Governments of the individual German States according to which salvarsan and its preparations must be submitted to official control in the State Institute for Experimental Therapy in Frankfurt-on-the-Main prior to being placed on the market. This also applies to arsenobenzol compounds of foreign manufacture imported into Germany.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE RUSSIAN PHARMACOPOEIA.—In consequence of the large number of errors contained in the recently issued seventh edition of the Russian Pharmacopoeia (reviewed in the *C. & D.* Annual Special Issue, July 10, 1926, p. 44), a commission has been appointed in Leningrad to revise this work. The draft of this revision has been submitted to the All-Russian Congress of Pharmacists for its approval, and is to be published shortly as an official supplement to the Pharmacopoeia.

BELGIAN LUXURY TAX.—A Royal Decree stipulates that from October 15 the new luxury tax of 10 per cent. on perfumery put up in containers ready for retail sale, including preparations for the care of the teeth, and of 6 per cent. on toilet, perfumed, and medicated soaps, shall be levied when these goods are cleared through the customs, or on leaving the place of manufacture in the case of articles of Belgian origin. Articles on which the luxury tax is chargeable are not exempt from the existing tax on sales.

RUSSIAN ESSENTIAL OILS.—The Soviet Government proposes to create a Russian perfume industry, and to this end has already established a number of plantations, in which about 35 different aromatic plants are represented, in various parts of Abkussia, along the Caucasian coast of the Black Sea. It is proposed to interest the native population in this new form of industry, by inducing them to form local co-operative societies. The sum of 250,000 roubles has been set apart for the erection of a central distilling plant for essential oils in Sukhum, while a number of smaller plants are to be installed locally. The crude oils obtained in the Caucasus are to be sent to Moscow for rectification. The total annual consumption of essential oils in the U.S.S.R. is estimated at about 500,000 kilos.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

CHARLES LUMLEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects : To acquire the business of a wholesale druggist and confectionery agent carried on by C. Lumley at 133A Coleman Street, Wolverhampton. R.O. : 45A Queen Street, Wolverhampton.

FILMERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects :—To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist, etc., heretofore carried on by J. H. Filmer at 164 King Street, Plymouth, as "Filmer's Pharmacy." The directors are : J. H. Filmer, Mrs. Ellen M. Filmer, and J. Beale.

F. G. MALINS & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects : To acquire the business of a drug store carried on by W. H. Malins at 113 Commercial Road, Macclesfield, as F. G. Malins & Son. The directors are : W. H. Malins and F. A. Holland. R.O. : 113 Commercial Road, Macclesfield.

VITRAMARK, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects : To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in glass, china and earthenware and hardware of all kinds, engravers, ornamenters and markers by chemical action, chemists, druggists, etc. The directors are : H. L. Reed, C. Reed, and E. S. G. Clifford-Turner. R.O. : Kingsbury Works, Kingsbury Road, Kingsbury, London, N.W.

D. DESMOND & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £6,000. Objects : To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by D. W. A. Desmond at 55 Freemason's Road, Custom House, E.16, at 104 Katherine Road, East Ham, E.6, at 106 Albert Road, North Woolwich, and at 203 Plaistow Road, Stratford, E.15. Director : D. W. A. Desmond, M.P.S. R.O. : 55 Freemason's Road, Custom House, London, E.16.

C. J. STRUGGLES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects : To acquire the drug business of C. J. Struggles at 7 High Street, Finedon, Northants, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, stationers, dealers in photographic and wireless apparatus, patent medicines and proprietary articles, wine and spirit merchants, etc. The directors are : C. J. Struggles and Lillian E. Struggles. R.O. : 7 High Street, Finedon, Wellingborough.

PARKER, WARD & CO. (1926), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects : To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in medicinal and scientific preparations, manufacturers of and dealers in aqueous sulphur solution as heretofore manufactured by Thomas Parker for making medicinal preparations for the treatment of certain human and animal diseases, etc. The directors are : T. Parker and E. F. Griffin. R.O. : The Shipyard, Bosham, Sussex.

J. SHERMAN & CO., LTD.—Mr. Norman Sladden has been appointed a director in place of Mr. B. G. H. Chase, who has resigned.

DUBARRY PERFUMERY CO., LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 25 per cent., less tax, on Ordinary shares. Last year's interim dividend was 20 per cent.

SADLER & CO., LTD.—The profit for the year ended June 30, 1926, was £12,905, plus £9,098 brought in, making £22,003. The directors have set aside for depreciation £7,500 and propose a final dividend of 4 per cent., less tax, making 7 per cent., carrying forward £5,037.

HEPPELS, LTD.—It is announced (says the "Financial Times") that Mr. A. A. Roberts, a director of Heppells, has contracted to purchase nearly all the share capital of the S.A. des Drogueries d'Egypte (established 1887), and further contracted to purchase the United Drug Stores of Egypt, comprising the businesses of Gannage et Fils (established 1886) and the New British Drug Company. The combined net assets are said to be about ££312,000, the average annual net profits since 1915 ££31,100, and the combine will own six wholesale drug houses, four wholesale depôts and twenty-seven large drug stores, constituting a monopoly of wholesale drug trade and large drug stores in Egypt and Palestine.

Legal Reports

A Defective Stopper.—At Northfleet, on October 14, Mr. John Hereward Lincoln, chemist and druggist, High Street, pleaded "Not guilty" to a charge of selling spirit of nitrous ether which was deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 71 per cent. Evidence of purchase having been given, the defending solicitor submitted that a defect in the stopper of the bottle from which the sample was supplied was the cause. Evidence was given by the defendant and by Mr. F. J. Todd, assistant chief analytical chemist to the wholesalers, who said he found the stopper was imperfect and the resultant evaporation would cause the deficiency. The case was dismissed.

Unstamped Weights and Measures.—At West Ham Police Court, London, on October 18, Charles Butler, drug-store proprietor, Vicarage Lane, Stratford, was summoned for having in his possession for use in trade a weight and a measure which had not been stamped for verification. An inspector said that the weight was tested eighteen months ago, and, being incorrect, the stamp was removed, and the defendant was told to get the weight adjusted and bring it for stamping. He did not do so, and it was found to be in use. As to the measure, the defendant had got some of these to sell to amateur photographers. Three of these measures were in use—one contained eucalyptus and a second camphorated oil. The defendant said he used this weight temporarily, and the measure was only for pouring into customers' bottles. The magistrate imposed a fine of 20s. on each summons.

Unlocked Cupboards.—At Rotherham Police Court, on October 14, Mr. Samuel P. Billington, chemist and druggist, Midland Road, pleaded "Guilty," through his solicitor, to having committed a breach of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1926, by possessing a cupboard which, according to evidence for the prosecution, was found on September 15 to be unlocked. The solicitor explained that a new storage place was at that time being prepared, but the cement was not dry and consequently the lock could not be put in position. A fine of 10s. was imposed.—At the same court, Mrs. Letitia H. Southworth, chemist and druggist, Fitzwilliam Road and Oxford Street, was fined 10s. on each of two similar charges. The defending solicitor said that Mrs. Southworth had been ill for a month. It was not disputed by the witness for the prosecution that, when he called at the Oxford Street shop, the locks were in Mrs. Southworth's possession and her husband was preparing to affix them.

An Ex-Medical Practitioner's Prescription.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on October 15, the hearing of the summonses against John Kynaston, retired Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C., relative to a prescription and to his use of certain initials (*C. & D.*, October 16, p. 593) was concluded. Mr. E. O'Connor, for the defendant, said that his client at the moment was only present on a summons under the Dangerous Drugs Act, and had elected to go for trial if there was a case. "He is a fully qualified medical man," contended Mr. O'Connor. Colonel Kynaston, he continued, was placed on the Register in 1885. In 1922 the defendant was found guilty of "infamous conduct" from a professional point of view, and his name was removed from the Register. Pawsey had committed no offence in presenting the prescription. He did not want a "dangerous" drug, and did not care, according to his evidence, whether what he got was opium or powdered rhubarb. If Pawsey could not be convicted of an unlawful attempt to obtain a drug, the defendant could not be convicted as an aider and abettor. With regard to the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Regulation made by the Home Secretary in 1922 was *ultra vires*, because the principal Act did not authorise him to make a Regulation dealing with an attempt to obtain possession of a "dangerous" drug. Nothing that the General Medical Council or the Colleges might do could deprive his client of the right to say that he was still a fully qualified medical man. The Magistrate: Is it your submission that the defendant is entitled to use the letters—"M.R.C.S."? Mr. O'Connor: I do not think it is necessary for me to go as far as that. I say he is a fully qualified medical man. The defendant, who pleaded "Not guilty" and reserved his defence, was committed for trial in his own recognisances of £100.

Wincarnis with Quinine Appeal

A King's Bench Divisional Court in London (the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Salter and Talbot) heard, on October 20, the appeal of Mr. Herbert James Sharp, chemist and druggist, Edward Street, Brighton, against a decision of the Brighton justices, who had convicted him of selling Wincarnis with quinine without being the holder of an Excise licence under the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910 (*C. & D.*, I, 1926, p. 290). The special case stated by the justices indicated that an information was laid by the Superintendent of Police of Brighton under the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, against Mr. Sharp, charging him with unlawfully selling by retail certain intoxicating liquor, viz., wine, known as Wincarnis with Quinine, when he did not hold a justices' licence authorising him to hold an excise licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Mr. Sharp was convicted, and was fined £1 and the analyst's fee of £1 11s. 6d. The following facts were admitted:—That appellant was a chemist and druggist and he did not hold an Excise licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor, but he was the holder of an Excise licence to sell patent medicines. In January 1926 the appellant sold to a policeman a bottle of Wincarnis with Quinine for 3s., and several bottles of a similar substance were displayed in the shop. On the wrapper of the bottle was displayed the following:—"Wincarnis with Quinine, made with choice wine and contains one grain of quinine to the ounce to meet the requirements of the Board of Inland Revenue." In addition the following appeared on the label:—"Contains one grain of quinine to the ounce in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, 1898. Is suitable for invalids. An immediate benefit is experienced after taking it. The frame is invigorated and no ill-effects follow. Bottle not to be shaken, as there is occasionally a little sediment from the wine after bottling." There was a sixpenny patent medicine stamp on the wrapper. On being analysed the liquid was found to contain 27.99 per cent. of proof spirit (equivalent to 13.99 per cent. of alcohol) and 1.2 grain of quinine per fluid ounce. Quinine was a medicine and the liquid was intoxicating, and it was also admitted that the liquid tasted of quinine and that according to the standard of quinine wine in the British Pharmacopœia a mixture containing a grain or more of quinine to the fluid ounce was considered a medicine; that sherry wine was also contained in the British Pharmacopœia, and that a good port wine contained 30 per cent. of proof spirit. On the appellant's part it was contended that the liquor sold in the said bottle was not intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the Licensing Acts, while, for the respondent, it was argued that the labels on the bottle and the wrapper were *prima facie* evidence that the contents were made with wine and no evidence had been called by the appellant to rebut this; also, that the liquor sold was intoxicating liquor that did not fall within any of the exceptions enumerated in Section 111 of the Licensing Consolidation Act, 1910. The cases of *Rex v. Hobson*, before the Bradford City Court, and reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of June 6, 1914; and *Rex v. Hobson*, before the Bradford Quarter Sessions, and reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of July 11, 1914, were cited.

COUNSEL'S OPENING SPEECH

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., who, with Mr. J. J. Llewellyn, appeared for Mr. Sharp, said that the appeal was regarded as being one of considerable importance, because, if the conviction was upheld, it would be necessary for all chemists and druggists who sold medicated wines under doctors' prescriptions to hold some sort of licence under the Licensing Acts. It would be noticed that the subject of the appeal was not Wincarnis, but Wincarnis with Quinine. The Lord Chief Justice: There was a time when counsel in such cases as this used to ask the Bench to taste the liquor. I don't know whether justices always do it, but I think when they do they always give the decision that is desired. (Laughter.) Mr. Roland Oliver: We have some here and perhaps the present time is not inappropriate. (Laughter.)

Mr. Oliver contended that this particular liquid was

not wine. It had lost its character as such when it became impregnated with quinine, and at most was a spirituous liquor that came within the exemptions under the Acts. He could find no definition of "wine" in the Act except "that which was imported from other countries into the United Kingdom," but that was not helpful. Wine, he understood, was regarded as a beverage: the Bible said it was something that made glad the heart of man. He could not imagine any person's heart being made glad by the unpleasant taste of quinine that impregnated this particular liquid. Mr. Oliver pointed out that the Sections of the Act that dealt with the matter were the one that said no person should expose for sale any intoxicating liquor without an Excise licence and Section 10, that gave the definition of intoxicating liquor as that which was spirits, wine, beer, etc., and any fermented or spirituous liquor that could not be legally sold without an Excise licence.

The Lord Chief Justice: You are charged with selling wine. You say it is not an intoxicating liquor because it is not wine since it became impregnated with quinine? Counsel: That is so. His Lordship: How much quinine is it necessary to introduce to this liquor to make it cease to be wine? Mr. Oliver: There is a finding of fact that an appreciable amount of quinine was introduced, and it was very noticeable in the taste. Counsel added that the justices held that the chemist must have a justices' Excise licence, although, up to now, the Excise authorities had been content to take the value of the stamp that was usually affixed to patent medicines, etc. Mr. Oliver, while he agreed that the words on the wrapper indicated that the wine used was choice wine, denied that it was an admission that this was wine within the meaning of the Licensing Acts. If a man asked for a quantity of bottles of port wine and he was supplied with this liquid, he would have a good ground of action for breach of contract; and, said Counsel, "I tremble to think what would happen to the host who passed this round to his guests after dinner as port wine." The Lord Chief Justice: You say this is not wine because it is nasty?—Yes. Is it not a question of degree? Supposing one grain of quinine was put into a hog'shead of wine, would that alter the wine?—Perhaps not, but here the quinine so impregnates the wine as to alter it altogether so far as its use as a beverage is concerned. "Quinine is bitter," added Counsel, "and is very nasty to drink." The Lord Chief Justice: But some people like bitter beer. (Laughter.) Mr. Oliver laid emphasis on the point that the amount of quinine in the liquid was well within the medical standard and was calculated to make the wine a medicine and not a beverage. If it was a spirituous liquor, then it came within the exceptions of the Licensing Act. The Lord Chief Justice: If this is a licensing matter, what sort of licence must the chemist have other than his licence to sell patent medicines, etc.? Mr. Oliver: He would have to go to the justices and ask for a wine licence. His Lordship: And the justices would say: "We have granted sufficient of those already." Counsel: Most probably.

CASE FOR THE RESPONDENT

Mr. Rimmer, arguing the case to support the justices' finding, said the question of this being a wine and a beverage depended upon the palate of the drinker. It was well known that many beverages had nasty tastes, yet were drunk with avidity—for instance, certain tonic waters. The fact that it was not the practice of the Excise authorities to require chemists to take out an Excise licence for selling that preparation was a purely departmental rule not in any way binding on the prosecution. The question whether the authorities preferred to issue licences for the sale of this class of liquid rather than take the stamp duties attached to each bottle was not for the Court: the object of the Statute was to give the justices control of the sale of all intoxicating liquor within their area. If Mr. Oliver was correct in his argument, then Wincarnis itself would not be a wine, because it was no longer wine when meat juices were added to it, and it became in the class of spirituous liquor excepted by the Licensing Acts.

The Lord Chief Justice: We do not desire to hear you any further, Mr. Rimmer. Addressing Mr. Llewellyn (for the appellant), his lordship observed that this was a

question of degree. If a great deal of medicine was put into a small quantity of wine, then the quality of the wine was altered, but here the justices might well think that the impregnation of the wine with a small quantity of quinine did not alter its consistency or character as a wine. Mr. Llewellyn: I agree. But we have it here found that it was proved before the magistrates that this was medicated—that it was a medicine because of the sufficient quantity of quinine that was in it and was no longer wine. The Lord Chief Justice: Who is to decide when the line of demarcation is passed?—Counsel: The justices, on the facts before them.

JUDGMENT

Delivering judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said that the term "intoxicating liquor" was defined as "spirits, wine, beer, porter, cider, perry, or sweets and any fermented or spirituous liquor which cannot be sold according to the law in force without an Excise licence." That was to say, one of the things mentioned as intoxicating was wine, and the charge against appellant was one of selling wine without a justices' licence. The question was whether the justices could find that this was wine on the evidence before them. He said "evidence," because it was all on the side of the prosecution; for the appellant, very wisely advised, gave no evidence. The evidence was that this bottle of Wincarnis with Quinine was sold by appellant, and on the wrapper of the bottle were the words, "Made with choice wine." The liquid contained nearly 28 per cent. of proof spirit, whereas port wine contained 30 per cent. The justices came to the conclusion that this was wine. How could it be said there was no evidence to support that finding? Continuing, his lordship said: "Our attention has been drawn by Mr. Oliver to the possible consequences that might follow if we uphold the conviction by the justices. I am not at all intimidated by that matter. It is possible to conceive a problem, not medical or chemical, but purely commercial, viz., how to command a large sale of an inferior port wine at a comparatively high price with the help of a good number of persons who do not commonly sell wine and, especially, to a great number of purchasers who might hesitate to buy or drink wine if it were offered as such. The answer to the problem conceivably might be obtained by putting a little medicine into the wine and selling it in chemists' and druggists' shops. It is a matter that might well deserve the attention of the Legislature. On the facts of this case it is not possible to say that the justices had no evidence of fact on which to come to the conclusion they had, for the question was essentially one of fact and degree." It might well be, continued his lordship, that the commercial problem was how to put into the wine sufficient medicine so as to make it cease to be wine without putting in enough so as to make it unpalatable to men, women and children—particularly women—who, having been told that they suffered from "nerves," were not at all disinclined to find a plausible excuse for drinking port wine at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Justices Salter and Talbot agreed, and the appeal was dismissed, with costs, and the conviction affirmed.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Ernest William Stanley Parkes, 458 Corporation Road, Newport, chemist and druggist (C. & D., August 7, p. 233).—The adjourned public examination was held recently at the Town Hall, Newport. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £620, and there was a deficiency of £223 8s. 10d. The examination was closed.

BRAZILIAN LINSEED OIL.—The first linseed oil mill in Brazil, erected in Rio de Janeiro, recently started operations. The plant is capable of dealing with ten tons of linseed daily, which is imported from Argentine.

In the course of play by the Sussex Water Polo League, on October 13, in which Brighton beat Eastbourne by 7 goals to 2, H. R. Cox (Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists) scored two of the goals for the winners.

Modern Lacquers

THE modern nitrocellulose lacquers possess several distinct advantages over ordinary varnishes. They can be applied in a shorter time; dry quicker; and the glossy film is more durable. Modern lacquers consist of strong solutions of nitrocellulose in mixed solvents, with the addition of a suitable resin to toughen the film, a plasticiser being also added to prevent it cracking. Success depends upon the selection of the solvents, the object being to obtain as strong a solution of nitrocellulose as possible to minimise the number of coats required. Pigmented lacquers are preferable to applying a clear lacquer over a pigment, as sunlight cracks the unpigmented film. The hard fossil resins, such as kauri gum, produce a lacquer with a higher polish and more pleasing appearance than the softer resin or shellac. Resins which impart good adhesive qualities are: Congo, elemi, kauri, pontianic rosin, shellac, thus and Zanzibar. Mastic and sandarac give poor lacquers of poor adhesive qualities. The choice of solvents is regulated by the resin employed, as the latter is less soluble in the usual mixtures the harder it is. A blending agent must be added to prevent the nitrocellulose being thrown out of solution, this being a hydrocarbon, ester, or a soft resin, according to type of resin used. The function of the plasticiser is to make the film elastic, but the usual pyroxylin plasticiser, camphor, is not used owing to its volatility and odour. The newer plastics, such as dibutyl phthalate and triphenyl phosphate, are more volatile, and also solvents for nitrocellulose. The solvents used in the lacquer industry are, according to volatility, classed as low-boilers (below 100° C.), medium boilers (about 125° deg. C.), and high boilers (150° to 200° C.). Lacquers, until recently, were made for application by spraying, and contained a highly odorous medium boiler, such as butyl acetate, but this is being replaced by less disagreeable components, such as diethyl carbonate. The amount of solids in sprayed lacquers is limited by the viscosity of the nitrocellulose employed and the relative proportion of resin, the film being more varnish-like and less like a lacquer as the resin is increased. The following is a general formula for quick-drying lacquers suitable for spraying on metal or wood:—

		% of solids
Solids 15% to 25% by weight	Nitrocellulose (low viscosity) ..	40 to 60
	Resin (ester gum) ..	20 to 30
	Pigments ..	5 to 25
	Plasticiser (amyl phthalate, 50 to 60% of nitrocellulose used)	
		% of liquids
Liquids 85 to 75% by weight	Low boilers (anhydrous ethyl alcohol and anhydrous ethyl alcohol) ..	10 to 25
	Medium boilers (butyl acetate or diethyl carbonate) ..	20 to 45
	High boilers (ethyl lactate or diacetone alcohol) ..	4 to 10
	Diluent (toluene, 35 to 45% of liquids)	

The introduction of ethylene glycol mono-ether in place of butyl acetate has made the production of brushing lacquers for domestic use possible, owing to slightly slower drying allowing brush marks to flow out, and calls for less plasticiser. In addition, absence of odour makes this solvent ideal for lacquers to be used for interior decoration. Furthermore, it is a strong solvent for nitrocellulose, so that fewer coats are required. Nevertheless, each coat is dry within half-an-hour, and a second coat can be applied without "cutting through" on to the one below. Nitrocellulose lacquers or finish do not scratch readily, and even when marked, careful polishing will remove the abrasions. A film from a properly made lacquer will stand sunlight, heat, cold, water, oil, tar, soap and weak acid. The newer brushing lacquers represent a revolution in paint and the varnish industry as they have overcome the troubles of "blushing" with moisture, and being too thin in spots unless more than two coats are sprayed on. The low cost of lacquer, its ease of application, and durability are opening up fresh uses, despite the fact that the possibilities of the new solvents are not yet fully exploited.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE following official report supplements the abbreviated report published last week (*C. & D.*, October 16, p. 595).

NEW OFFICERS

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and passed, the chairman (Mr. Richard Blair) announced that the first business was the election of President. He would be glad to receive propositions.

Mr. SMITH said he had great pleasure in proposing Mr. Lee as President for the coming year. He was a member of the Legislative Committee, and in touch with everything that had gone on up to the present. He felt that



MR. F. J. FITZPATRICK,
President



MR. D. J. NUGENT,
Vice-President

if Mr. Lee was elected to the chair he would discharge its duties efficiently and well and safeguard the interests of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society and see that justice was done.

The CHAIRMAN said it gave him great pleasure to second the proposition of Mr. Smith. During his two years of office a lot of work that should be done by him had devolved upon the Vice-President, who was most assiduous in carrying out his suggestions, and he owed him a debt of gratitude for the way he carried on the work during his (the President's) absence.

Mr. NUGENT said he objected to Mr. Lee for one reason only, and that was that he was connected with a limited company. The limited company question was one of the most serious things that confronted them at the moment. The pharmacists had to go through a long course of training and had to pass a preliminary as well as a stiff "final." After all, their profession was not solely a question of profit-making. Were not the lives of the public placed in their hands every day? There were bogus limited companies cropping up all over Ireland—companies that enabled unqualified men to dispense prescriptions. They opened these establishments for the sole purpose of making money, and it was not right to allow such a thing to continue. Why was their profession not protected? Such a thing should not be tolerated. He believed that at the present moment there was a suggestion that the limited companies be allowed to take in apprentices. He would ask them: Did they agree with that? If their President was so closely connected with a limited company what would the public think? All pharmacists agreed that the present law on the subject was outrageous. They had a right to go to the Government, and the bogus companies must be stopped. The pharmacists and druggists were one on that particular point, and they were determined to fight that unjust law. He had the greatest possible regard and esteem for Mr. Lee. He had great respect for his integrity, and all would say that he had worked very hard and conscientiously for the Society. He had great pleasure in proposing Mr. FitzPatrick, a keen and energetic worker, as President.

Mr. KIRBY, in seconding Mr. Nugent's proposal, said he was in entire agreement with the view expressed on the limited company question.

Mr. FITZPATRICK appealed to the members to put their interests in pharmacy as against that of friendship. He rather felt it ungrateful that they could not reward Mr. Lee at the moment by electing him to the chair. He did not think it was an opportune moment to do so, however, and it would practically be suicidal to put in a limited company man while new legislation was pending. There was no other feeling on his part but that of friendship for Mr. Lee.

Mr. LEE said that Mr. Nugent had classed him in a category to which he did not belong. He would like to inform Mr. Nugent that he was not connected with any bogus limited company. His limited company consisted of the widow of his old employer and himself. It was not a bogus limited company. They had formed a limited company so that he could have an interest in the business for her interest and his own.

Mr. NUGENT remarked that he did not know why Mr. Lee should interpret his speech in that way. He had a great regard for the integrity of Mr. Lee, but he did not think it quite fair to the pharmacists that anyone connected with a limited company should be in the chair and negotiating with the Government.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any other name you would like to propose? This proposition by Mr. Nugent is a great surprise to me, considering that Mr. Lee, the Vice-President, should have been able to carry on so long and do the work of the Vice-President without anyone mentioning or bringing up anything of this kind against him. I understand from Mr. Lee in his explanation just now that he and the widow of his old employer are the sole partners in the firm, and that is quite a legitimate company. I am very sorry that Mr. Nugent went out of his way to mention bogus companies when he was proposing the name of Mr. FitzPatrick as President.

Mr. LEE: Mr. Nugent has not said that I am a bogus company, but I say, and I repeat, that Mr. Nugent used the expression that I was a member of a limited company, and in the same breath he said bogus companies were cropping up all over the country. He is trying to influence the minds of these here and outside against bogus companies.

Mr. NUGENT: Did I not assure Mr. Lee that I never associated him with a bogus company? I would not stand up in this Council and do it. He is a man I have the greatest regard for. I said it was not wise at the moment that a director of any limited company should be in the chair. I would be very sorry to say that Mr. Lee had a bogus company.

The CHAIRMAN: As far as I can see, Mr. Lee, the Vice-President, is qualified, and his company is above anybody's suspicion. Is there any other candidate?

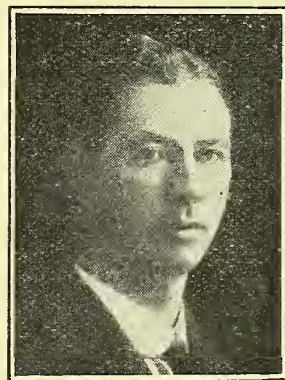
On a poll being taken, eleven votes were given for Mr. FitzPatrick and eight for Mr. Lee.

The CHAIRMAN: I declare that Mr. FitzPatrick is elected President of this Society, and I do so with regret, because I think that Mr. Lee has been badly treated.

Mr. WATSON: Before you leave the chair I would like to say a word or two. I am sorry to see that a majority can be got for such an indecent act. It makes it impossible for me to sit at this table any more. I resign the membership of the Council and the office of treasurer.

Mr. Watson then left the room.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. FitzPatrick was called to the chair, and I am sorry I cannot endorse the action of



DR. M. L. RYAN,
Treasurer

the Council. I tender my resignation from now, and I beg to leave you all.

Mr. Blair then left the room.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, on taking the chair, said he was deeply grateful for the confidence they had placed in him. It was only by their unanimous support that he would be enabled to carry on the duties. He was sure Mr. Lee understood the position.

Mr. LEE: I am sorry that I have been sitting in this Council under false pretences. I am not considered to be a fit person for President because I am a member of a limited company, although I was fit enough to be Vice-President. I never looked for honours, but as far as not being President here is concerned, that does not hurt me. Every man is entitled to vote for whom he likes. Certainly I could not continue to act as a member of the Council. I am a member of a limited company, and I have been spoken of as a member of a bogus company.

Mr. NUGENT: I never said any such thing.

Mr. LEE: I accept Mr. Nugent's apology, but that does not alter the fact. As I said before, I never looked for honours, nor to sit in a place where I am not wanted any more. It was stated that it would not be well that I should be a negotiator in treating with the Government. I have endeavoured all along to do the best I could for pharmacy.

Mr. NUGENT: I never said you didn't do it, Mr. Lee.

Mr. LEE: It is the fact, however, that this limited company question has been thrown in my teeth after all those years, and no work that I did on this Council has been considered. I may have been wrong; I thought it was for the good of pharmacy, and I cannot continue here any longer. Good-bye.

Mr. GORRY: I voted for Mr. FitzPatrick. I knew him better than you, but I also knew that you had the interests of pharmacy at heart. I think you are acting too hastily, Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lee then left the room.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Gentlemen. I hope I have all the support you can give me. The next item is the election of Vice-President.

Mr. GANNON proposed, and Mr. BROOKE-KELLY seconded, that Mr. Nugent be elected Vice-President, and the Council agreed.

Mr. NUGENT: I am very sorry that those gentlemen have left the Council, and I want to assure Mr. Lee and the other gentlemen that I never for one moment insinuated that Mr. Lee had a bogus company. I said bogus companies were cropping up all over Ireland, and as long as I am here I will fight them tooth and nail.

On the proposal of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. LISTON, Dr. Ryan was elected treasurer.

Dr. MITCHELL: I do not think Mr. Lee could do anything else but leave. I was in the room when he was elected for the Vice-Presidency. He was elected with others to go to the Government, and he has been negotiating with them. We all complimented him and them on the work that was done, but then to go on and say that he was not a fit man to have anything to say in the legislation—well, I would not like the meeting to conclude without giving my opinion on the matter. If he was fit to be Vice-President for the last two years I think he was in a fit position to become President.

Mr. NUGENT: It never came to my mind that Mr. Lee was not a fit and proper person. What I said was that at this moment, when we are negotiating with the Government, it would not be a wise thing for us to have in the chair a member of a limited company.

OTHER MATTERS

Mr. M. J. Linnane, Miss Kathleen F. O'Sullivan, Mr. P. J. Regan, and Mr. John Mansfield submitted certificates from other bodies, and were granted preliminary registration.

The discussion then took place regarding the adoption of an official organ (*C. & D.*, October 16, p. 596).

The following were elected to membership:—Miss R. Tomkin, Ph.C., 10 Marino Mar, Fairview; Mr. P. J. Fleming Ph.C., Roscommon; Mr. J. J. McHugh, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Athy; Mr. Thomas McHugh, Ph.C.,

Medical Hall, Kildare; Mr. D. Meehan, Ph.C., Emly Square, Athy.

Mr. GORRY: Before the meeting terminates, I wish to propose that the three members who resigned should be asked to reconsider their resignations. The decisions were apparently taken in haste, and it would be regrettable to lose such valued members.

Mr. GANNON seconded the proposal.

Mr. NUGENT: In support of the proposition I wish to say that I never for a moment meant that Mr. Lee's was a bogus company. I am quite prepared this minute to show how I feel in this matter. I am perfectly prepared to resign if he thinks I am in any way obnoxious.

Mr. MCCORMACK also supported the proposal.

The CHAIRMAN: I, too, would like to support it. I would not like to feel that I was the cause of any resignations; and I would like to see that Mr. Nugent's words were taken in the spirit in which they were intended. I think we cannot do anything more in the matter.

The meeting then ended.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Annual Meeting

THE first annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held on October 4 in the Chamber of Commerce, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast, the President (Mr. Horatio Todd, J.P.) in the chair. There was a large attendance of members of the Council of the Society.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. Todd then delivered the presidential address, reviewing the work of the year. He said the first Council meeting was held on December 2, 1925, at which the Home Minister (Sir R. Dawson Bates) and Mr. W. A. Magill were present. As to agricultural and horticultural poisons, the Society had opposed the issue of all licences to traders in all towns where there were already pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, or registered druggists, who stocked the various agricultural and horticultural poisonous commodities. The examinations had been held in the Municipal College of Technology, on June 28 until July 2 inclusive, the arrangements in the college being entirely satisfactory. The Council as a body had striven to carry out the Act of Parliament with regard to those examinations, as it was intended it should be. A great number of consultations with the Minister of Home Affairs had taken place during the year, pointing out what they thought were grievances and trying to get redress. The Vice-President and himself had waited on the Minister trying to get exemption for pharmacists from serving on juries. In this they were not successful, but a pharmacist would not be called on to serve unless he had a qualified assistant, and then not very often. A deputation waited on the Minister of Home Affairs, who received them in conjunction with the Minister of Agriculture with regard to the sale of horticultural and agricultural poisons. They pointed out to the best of their ability that no person, except those qualified by examination, should be allowed to sell scheduled poisons. Pharmaceutical chemists and druggists, particularly in the country, must see that the farming community were supplied with their wants and carry a stock of these preparations containing poisons, otherwise the Government would revert to the old practice of licensing other traders to sell these commodities. Under their new regulations country students had an advantage which they never had before.

Mr. JAS. DUNDEE (treasurer) presented the balance sheet, which showed that the income of the Society for the nine months ended August 31 had been £2,694 14s. 3d., and that there was a balance to credit of £1,884 13s.

Mr. CULBERT moved the adoption of the financial statement. He suggested that salaries and examiners' fees should be segregated in future statements, in view of the fact that their share of the licence duty, up to the half, would cease at the end of the year.

The PRESIDENT: Not necessarily. I think we should go on the assumption the Home Office would not take anything.

Mr. CULBERT: I think we had better go on the assumption they will take all they can get. (Laughter.) Proceeding, he said they should in future have a budget, once the period of affluence passed, and try to keep within it.

Mr. W. J. RANKIN seconded, and expressed agreement with Mr. Culbert's observations.

Mr. DUNDEE said they were dependent on the Home Office for the particulars they got as to licences. The registration fees would not be recurring, except for new members.

Mr. JAS. GUILER thought that the payments from the Government should be extended for three or four years. The Government could take up to half fees at the end of two years, but might not take it all.

Mr. W. J. HARDY said the Council had no power to levy the licences. That power rested with the Ministry of Home Affairs, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, and they must assume that the Finance Ministry would take enough to pay its expenses under the Act.

Mr. GUILER said he did not think they would attempt to raise the fee without consulting the Council.

Mr. BADGER said the idea was abroad that the Society put the fees on. That was entirely wrong. It was the Home Office did it. The fees, to some extent, went to pay the Inspector, who would see that the trade was confined, as it should be, to chemists and chemists and druggists.

Mr. F. STOREY agreed with Mr. Hardy. They would need more money. When the special examinations were over fees would diminish, as candidates would be fewer. No member of the trade wanted licence fees raised from £2 2s. to £3 3s. At the time of the interview with the Finance Ministry they thought they were going to get the sole right to sell potent drugs. As to agricultural poisons, they had got changes made in the Act, but had failed to get all the poison regulations under one authority. With regard to reciprocity, he hoped the meeting would express its views. He believed when a pharmaceutical chemist became qualified he should be able to get his certificate and practice anywhere.

Mr. GUILER said he would oppose the licences strongly in the country, but not in the city.

At this stage the PRESIDENT put the treasurer's report to the meeting, and it was unanimously adopted.

RECIPROCITY

A discussion on the question of reciprocity was then invited.

Mr. R. H. KERR said he was going to London, and he asked the support of the Council in being recognised. He asked also that the Council would consider that where a business changed hands during the year one licence should suffice.

Mr. BADGER said in a few years' time Northern Ireland would not be able to absorb all the men coming forward. The Society was setting a high standard for its qualification, and would do the best it could for its members. Ulster men had proved their ability in the Colonies, and he hoped there would be reciprocity, first of all with the Colonies and then all round.

Mr. CULBERT said the trouble about reciprocity was not with regard to the Colonies, but reciprocity with England, and the trouble was the nearness of England.

Professor SMALL said for all practical purposes England was four years away. So long as they did not recognise apprenticeship in Scotland and England, and *vice versa*, the countries were four years apart, namely, the period of apprenticeship.

Dr. ACHESON said Professor Small was talking about examinations. They were talking about licentiates, a very different thing. Here I have a certificate—is it acceptable in England? That is the point. There would always be a greater surplus in Northern Ireland. An Englishman would be a fool to come over and start a business here. He would die of starvation. (Laughter.)

PROFESSOR SMALL said an Irish apprenticeship did not allow them to sit for the examination in England, and *vice versa*, even if they did get reciprocity. It was not

a question of the few in Northern Ireland who would want to go to Great Britain.

Mr. GUILER said if an apprentice served his time in Ireland under a man with an English qualification he could sit in England. There should be a deputation of the two Councils to work the thing out, and the same would have to occur with the Free State Society, when it was established. He was not afraid of Englishmen coming over, but they should not be recognised unless they recognise us. (Applause.) The difficulty had arisen because of the old Irish Act.

Mr. DUNDEE saw no necessity for excitement over reciprocity. What they wanted was to get into touch with the Free State. If there was reciprocity with England they would have lots of men coming over. Some countrymen said they could not get apprentices under the new regulations, and at the same time said there would be a surplus of qualified men.

Mr. LANCASHIRE agreed that the first move for reciprocity should be with the Free State. Arrangements with Great Britain could be made afterwards. He believed it would come automatically with the Colonies.

Mr. CROSSIN said that Professor Small had evaded the issue. The question of reciprocity would not prevent Englishmen coming over. They could come and get an Irish manager. There should be reciprocity with Southern Ireland first.

Mr. CULBERT said that in speaking of the Colonies he included Southern Ireland.

Mr. KERR spoke in favour of a British Empire Council that would have a standard that would hold throughout the Empire.

The PRESIDENT replied that the regulations were not such a bugbear as was sometimes represented. They had been thought out with the greatest care.

Mr. LANCASHIRE said it was stated continually there would be difficulty getting apprentices in the country. He did not agree with that, but believed they would get a better class of boy.

The PRESIDENT, in closing the discussion, thanked the members for their kind remarks about himself. Any success that had been arrived at was due to the Council as a whole. There were two sides to the question of immediate reciprocity with the Free State. They must take into account the standard of examination. They considered their examination much superior to that of the Free State, and if they had reciprocity it would be easy for candidates from the North who wanted the easier examination to go to Dublin. Until they saw the standard of the Free State examination under the proposed Act it would be premature to have reciprocity at once. As to Great Britain, the matter was on a different footing. He believed Mr. Linstead was satisfied unofficially their new examination was up to the standard of Great Britain. He did not, however, know that all the certificates of Northern Ireland would be accepted in Great Britain.

Mr. KERR suggested that a show of hands should be taken on the question of reciprocity.

Mr. DUNDEE: It is more a matter for the North Irish Pharmacists' Association.

Mr. STOREY: It is a matter for the Council.

Mr. DUNDEE: I do not agree with you. The pharmaceutical members of the Council should be guided to some extent by the N.I.P.A.

The PRESIDENT, speaking for himself, said when the time came they could have a plebiscite of the whole trade.

Mr. DUNDEE: Of the pharmacists. It only concerns pharmacists.

The PRESIDENT: That can be arranged by the Council.

On the motion of Mr. Lancashire, seconded by Mr. John Sandford, a vote of thanks was accorded to the President, Vice-President, and hon. treasurer for their services during the year.

A similar compliment was paid the Secretary (Mr. Kirkpatrick), on the motion of Mr. Guiler.

APATHETIC VOTERS.—Lytham Chamber of Trade lately distributed 480 ballot papers in respect of a proposed closing order; it was reported on September 29 that after repeated efforts 264 of these had been returned, equalling only 55 per cent. As a 67 per cent. majority is necessary, the chamber's efforts have been rendered abortive.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

THE quarterly meeting of the council was held at the Hotel Russell, London, on October 14, and there was a full attendance, the President, Mr. C. H. Ratcliffe, being in the chair. Sir William Glyn-Jones was also present.

THE LATE MR. KEITH

Before the commencement of business the President referred to the loss which the association had suffered through the death of Mr. Keith, who last year was President of the P.A.T.A. Mr. Ratcliffe referred to Mr. Keith's qualities, and to the services he had rendered to the association, and moved the following resolution, which was passed by the council, standing in silence:—

That this council place on record its deep regret at the loss the council and the association has sustained through the death of Mr. Alexander Reid Keith. Mr. Keith, as member of council, chairman of the Retail Section, and, finally, president of the association, rendered to the Proprietary Articles Trade Association services of the utmost value. His colleagues will miss his counsel and co-operation, and his kindly personality. The council tender to his widow their sympathy with her in her great bereavement.

The President referred to the pleasure afforded to him and to his colleagues by the presence of their old friend, Mr. Feaver Clarke, who, through illness, had been unable to attend recent meetings.

SIR WILLIAM GLYN-JONES

The report stated that the following letter, addressed to the President by Sir William Glyn-Jones, and the position arising therefrom, had been considered by the Executive Committee and by all sections of the council:

I arrived back from Canada on Saturday, and would like to put to you and to the council the position of affairs relating to myself and to the work of the P.A.T.A. as I see it. When I first went over to Canada I was more impressed than I at the time indicated with what I felt to be a grave source of danger to the principle of price maintenance throughout the British Empire. It was quite clear to my mind that the position—namely, that in the United States all agreements for price maintenance were illegal, and that in Canada no action was being taken by the authorities, despite the existence of special Acts of Parliament making such agreements in certain circumstances illegal—was unlikely to continue much longer. Either the United States would have to change its position to that of Canada, or Canada would have to adopt the United States position.

The danger of Canada following the United States was a very important factor in my decision to take charge of price maintenance there, with a view to steering matters in such a way as would within the law make possible price maintenance there—and ultimately in the United States. If Canada goes the other way, it is bound to have a serious reflex action upon public opinion and Parliament at home; already the co-operative societies' leaders are trying to take advantage of the position. As you will have seen from the Press, the P.A.T.A. organisation has been established in Canada in a way which passed my most sanguine expectations. There is now but one danger to it, namely, that of its being finally declared illegal. Already an action has been taken by a prominent retailer, and undoubtedly proceedings will be taken by the Registrar under the Combines Act, and, for the time being, the most urgent need of my services in the cause of price maintenance is undoubtedly in Canada. I would, therefore, like to continue my work there, holding myself at the disposal of the P.A.T.A. here to come home in any emergency. This position seems likely to last for perhaps two or three years, and in the circumstances, I feel that in the interests of the work here I ought to resign the secretaryship so that the council may be free to make such other arrangements as they may think fit.

My relationship with you and the council are such that I feel I can frankly say that above all things I am intensely anxious to continue as an officer of this association, and to render to it—particularly in emergencies—the services which, as the result of my long experience, I ought to be in a position to render, and I make bold to ask that the council would give me the title of Chairman of Council. May I take the opportunity of saying how grateful I am for the way in which the work has been carried on here by Mr. Chapman and the members of the Executive Committee, but I am sure they would be the first to admit the extreme

value of the services which you have rendered by the active participation which you have taken in all the work during my absence. I respectfully tender to you my own personal thanks.

The committee had adopted unanimously the following resolution, which had been submitted to and endorsed by the sections:—

That the resignation of Sir William Glyn-Jones as secretary be accepted, and that he be designated Chairman of Council; that this arrangement be regarded as covering the period when it will be necessary for Sir William to spend so much of his time abroad, and that, when he returns to this country, in a position to give his whole services to the work of this organisation, he be assured of a whole-time appointment.

NEW OFFICERS

The committee also recommended that Mr. H. E. Chapman be appointed general secretary, that Mr. J. A. Kenningham be appointed organising secretary from November 1, and that Mr. A. T. Webb be appointed treasurer in Mr. Kenningham's place.

OTHER MATTERS

Reference was made to the new premises, and Mr. Higgs said they were very greatly indebted to Mr. Ratcliffe for all he had done to ensure that the association was so adequately and handsomely accommodated. They should also place on record their appreciation of Mr. Ratcliffe's generosity in presenting the splendid portrait of Sir William Glyn-Jones, which adorned the Council Room. (Loud applause.)

The report was adopted.

SIR WILLIAM GLYN-JONES referred to the circumstances which had taken him to Canada, and expressed his satisfaction at the way things had shaped themselves here. He would not have answered the Canadian call if he thought that his absence would seriously endanger the position of price maintenance in this country. What had happened was, he thought, likely to be of permanent good to the P.A.T.A. He was particularly happy in his work and surroundings in the Dominion. When conditions permitted him to spend a greater amount of time in this country he would look forward to continuing his close association with the organisation which was his particular and favourite "baby." Sir William was grateful to the President for all he had done, and he appreciated more than he could say the fine compliment paid him by placing in the Council Room his (Sir William's) portrait.

The meeting then terminated.

Wills

MR. REGINALD HARRISON, 3 Elms North, Sunderland, managing partner of W. R. Harrison, wholesale chemists, Bridge Street and Bedford Street, who died on May 28, left estate of the gross value of £15,645 16s. 1d., with net personalty £6,397 3s. 8d. Probate has been granted to W. B. Dix, 64 John Street, Sunderland, and P. Harrison, son of the deceased. The testator left his estate to his children in equal shares, his wife having died in his lifetime.

MR. JOHN PARKIN HEWITT, Silver Hollies, 38 Edge Hill Road, Sheffield, retired chemist and druggist, for many years in business in Division Street, Sheffield, who died on June 16, left estate of the gross value of £7,517 8s. 3d., with net personalty £449 16s. 4d. Probate has been granted to his son, Mr. Charles Herbert Hewitt, chemist, 22 Northumberland Road, Sheffield, and his daughter, Mrs. Maria Ellen Bustin. The testator left all of his property upon trust for his daughter, Fanny Lily Hewitt, during spinsterhood, and subject thereto equally between his children, Charles Herbert Hewitt, Maria Ellen Bustin, Fanny Lily Hewitt and John Henry Hewitt, or their issue.

COPPER SULPHATE IN MILK.—A Southall firm of dairymen was fined £5, with costs, on October 14, for supplying adulterated milk. It was stated that in the sample examined 14.5 gr. of copper sulphate was found; the origin of this could not be ascertained.

Business Changes

BOOTS, LTD., will shortly open new premises at East Grinstead.

MR. L. CARR, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 52 Chapeltown Road, Leeds.

MR. R. M. WATCHORN, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. G. H. Marsden, chemist and druggist, Hodnet, Market Drayton.

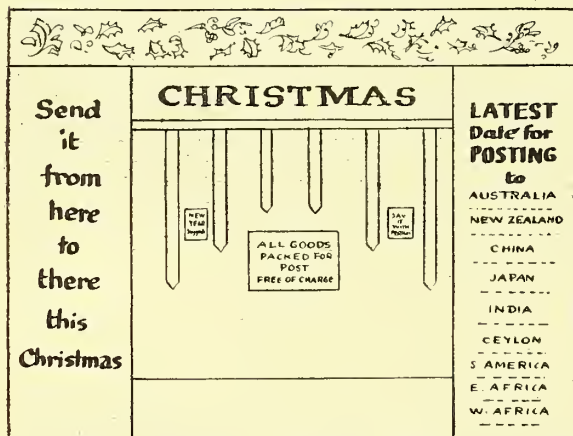
MR. G. H. MARSDEN, chemist and druggist, Hodnet, Market Drayton, has purchased the business of Mr. F. Slawson, Ph.C., Market Place, Cromford, Matlock Bath.

D. ROTELY HARRIS & Co., chemists, 30 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1, have acquired the prescription books and private recipes of Mr. W. H. White, chemist and druggist, 31 Duke Street, Piccadilly, S.W.1.

ANGLO-OVERSEAS CHEMICAL CORPORATION, LTD., have removed from 50 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1, to 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. Telephone: City 9586.

Christmas Mail Trade

VERY soon everybody will be saying, "It only wants so many (or so few) weeks to Christmas." The shop with the early display of seasonable gifts sells the most. Even if money is tight, and very few presents are being bought, there are always some. Those that are not forgotten are the boys and girls in the Dominions. Why not put in an early Christmas show and remind the senders to "do it now"? Here are two suggestions for pharmacists:—



Any dark background with crêpe paper of a lighter shade in strips, as shown in the illustration, is very effective. The sides of the window should have the words on large cards with holly or mistletoe decoration, "SEND IT FROM HERE TO THERE," and on the other side, if you wish, the latest dates for posting parcels and letters. The Post Office will let you have the particulars. You may know of certain special places that your customers are interested in; if so, be sure that these places are on the list, otherwise the Dominions, Colonies, and principal foreign countries will suffice. The following is an excerpt from an official table of such posting dates, "M" indicating that the mail referred to is made up in the morning, and "E" that it departs in the evening:—

Destination	Letters	Parcels
Aden	E., 9 Dec.	... 1 Dec.
Brazil	E., 2 Dec.	... 1 Dec.
British Guiana	E., 3 Dec.	Early Nov.
Canada—		
E. Provinces	E., 14 Dec.	... 2 Dec.
W. Provinces	E., 10 Dec.	... 26 Nov.

The top of the window should be decorated with a strip of crêpe paper containing some Christmas design. The word "Christmas" might be done in cotton-wool.

The small showcards are worded, "Say it with perfume," "New Year's Suggestions," and "All goods packed for post free of charge." The actual arrangement of the goods and choice of the goods to be displayed can be best left to the man on the spot. One point of importance is not to overcrowd the Christmas window. A few things well displayed bring more sales than an overcrowded one which baffles the mind of the shopper. Another window may be set out on the following lines:—



The border of this window may be a red crêpe paper with a holly design. The division of the window can be made from the same material. The word "Christmas" should be made of cotton-wool on a dark mount, red or blue. A "Christmassy" showcard bearing the words "SEND IT FROM HERE" will make a good centre-piece. The two small cards read "For Men" and "For Ladies," and should be in keeping with the season. This year people will probably buy useful rather than luxury presents—e.g., such things as hot-water bottles, hair brushes and combs, shaving brushes and utensils, vacuum flasks, and cases containing a series of toilet preparations. It is a good plan to pack Christmas presents for post free of charge, and to make the offer to do so by a showcard in the window. Many a customer will let that bit of service be a big factor in the final decision as to where certain presents shall be bought. So few have the facilities (and the skill) for packing parcels for post, especially for foreign post, that it is a much-appreciated piece of work.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (i.e. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Cream of Magnesia.—A process of making a stable suspension of magnesium hydroxide in water, consisting in passing an aqueous suspension of magnesium oxide through a colloid mill while in a heated condition. (G. C. Hurrell. 258,134.)

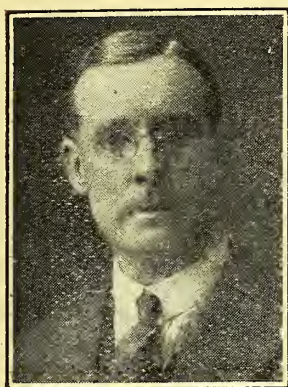
Borneol Esters.—A process for manufacturing esters of borneol and iso-borneol, consisting in causing camphene to react with an excess of fatty acid, e.g., anhydrous formic acid. (Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (vorm. E. Schering). 257,275.)

Manufacture of Tartrates.—A process for the manufacture of tartrates, consisting in halogenating fumaric or maleic acid, after neutralisation, and heating the product in the presence of a carbonate or bicarbonate. (Chemische Fabrik Dr. Hugo, Stoltzenberg. 242,590.)

Synthetic Camphor.—A process for the production of camphor from iso-borneol, consisting in subdividing the latter in water and adding a solution of sodium bichromate in dilute sulphuric acid until the melting point of camphor is reached. (H. Gammay. 258,462.)

Personalities

MR. H. E. CHAPMAN, who has been appointed general secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association,



MR. H. E. CHAPMAN

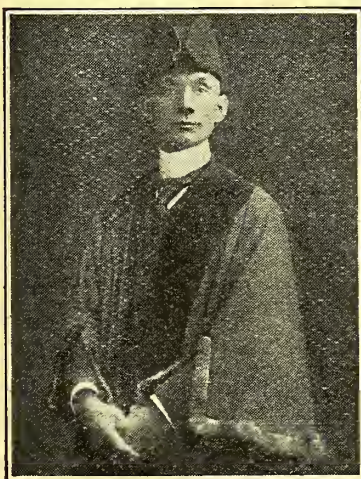
was apprenticed with Duberly & White, Luton, afterwards gaining retail experience in Tunbridge Wells, Harrogate, and London. He passed the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1914. During the European war he was on active service for four and a half years, serving in Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine, France and Belgium. Mr. Chapman, who has contributed several articles to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, was for a time in the advertising department of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and was also for three years in editorial control of the "Indian and Eastern Druggist." He relinquished the post of sub-editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal" to join the P.A.T.A., was appointed assistant secretary to that body in 1922, and has been responsible for the major share of the administrative work of the association during the absence in Canada of Sir William Glyn-Jones.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALISATION have been granted to G. A. Gassmann, medical practitioner, Yealm House, Newton Ferrers, Devon; and to D. Medvidofski (known as David Vidofski), physician and surgeon, 96 Abbey Street, Derby.

MR. R. C. DAVENPORT, the new President of the West Kent Pharmacists' Association, has been in business at Bromley more than thirty years. Mr. Davenport did useful work as secretary of the association in its early days, and is a keen member of the Bromley Rotary Club.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN F. HARRINGTON, Kent Gardens, Ealing, London, W., celebrated their golden wedding on October 17. Mr. Harrington, who carried on business in High Street, Kensington, W., for a long period, was President of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1909-11, and is now an auditor of the Society. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is able to visit the Ealing Golf Club frequently.

COUNCILLOR H. J. MARTIN, vice-chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, is mayor-elect of Christchurch.



COUNCILLOR H. J. MARTIN

Mr. Martin served his apprenticeship at Winchcombe, Gloucester, where his father, who is in his ninetieth year, still resides. He gained further experience at Stourbridge, Worcester and Birmingham prior to passing the Qualifying examination in 1900. After a period in London, Mr. Martin went to Broadstairs, and on leaving there commenced business on his own account at his present address, Bargates, Christchurch, in 1912. Mr. Martin has been for four years a member of the town council, on which body he has done much valuable work as chairman of the housing committee. He is also a past-President of the Bournemouth Chemists' Association.

Marriages

CLARKSON—APPLEBY.—At the Parish Church, Leeds, on October 18, Henry Clarkson, M.P.S., 113 Elland Road, to Ada Appleby, Holbeck, Leeds.

DEAKIN—KING.—At the Parish Church, Clowne, on October 9, Walter Woodyatt Deakin, chemist and druggist, to Blanche King.

PARKIN—FENNER.—At St. Edward's Church, Windsor, on October 6, Robert Nevins Parkin, chemist and druggist, to Naomi Madeline Fenner.

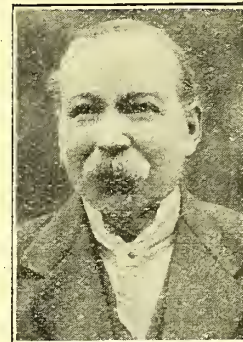
STEWART—FIELD.—At High Cross Congregational Church, Tottenham, London, N., recently, by the Rev. J. Alfred Kaye, Archibald Stewart, M.P.S., Kelty, Fife, and 140 Eastern Esplanade, Thorpe Bay, Essex, to Sylvia Field, M.P.S., Philip Lane, Tottenham.

Deaths

ALLANSON. — At Maltonbank, Wishaw, on October 8, Mr. John Allanson, second son of the late Mr. William Allanson, chemist and druggist.

BELL.—On October 16, Mr. Joseph Bell, chemist and druggist and dentist, 113 London Road and 91 Upper Brook Street, Manchester.

Mr. Bell was apprenticed to the late Mr. J. L. Newbigin, Alhwick, and gained further experience as assistant with Mr. Thomas Bushby, 308 Upper Brook Street, Manchester. He qualified in 1887, and then commenced business on his own account in London Road; the branch business in Upper Brook Street, previously carried on by Mr. Richard Twemlow, was purchased about ten years later. Mr. Bell's name was a household word in his district, and he was highly esteemed by his colleagues in business, who in 1917 elected him President of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association in succession to Mr. William Kirkby, M.Sc., Ph.C. He also held office as treasurer of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Committee, and as a member of the Retail Pharmacists' Union local executive.



Photo] [Cleworth
MR. JOSEPH BELL

CHIPP.—At Ilford, on October 7, Mr. James Chipp, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine.

CORNISH.—At Pueblo, Colorado, U.S.A., recently, Mr. James Mitchell Cornish, youngest son of the late Mr. H. R. Cornish, Ph.C., Penzance, aged sixty-seven.

CURR.—At Upper Meadow Street, Belfast, on October 15, Mr. William Curr, L.P.S.I., aged fifty. Mr. Curr was for some years in the employment of C. & J. Montgomery, Royal Avenue, and was also with R. W. McKnight & Co., Carlisle Circus. Later he joined the staff of Connor & Sons, Newry.

DICKINSON.—At 192 Archway Road, London, N.6, on October 11, Mr. George Dickinson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-seven.

FIRTH.—On October 10, Mr. John Naylor Firth, chemist and druggist, 30 Rosslyn Road, London, N.W.3, aged forty-six.

PASCALL.—At Oakham, on October 10, Mr. Frederick George Pascall, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-eight. Mr. Pascall, who was a native of Inverness, acquired the business of Mr. Miller, Market Place, Oakham, in 1873, and subsequently removed it to Mill Street. He took no prominent part in public life, but served two terms of office as a churchwarden. A widow survives him.

RAWSON.—At West Hartlepool, on October 10, Mr. Frederick George Rawson, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two.

Trade Notes

RAW CATGUT.—The export agent for C. W. Meisel, jun., Klingenthal, Saxony, for raw catgut is Johannes Spahn, Cologne Germany.

COMPOSITION STOPPERS in many shapes and colours are supplied by T. Webster & Co., Diamine House, Middle Lane, Hornsey, London, N.8.

CLARKS' THINNING BATH SALTS.—The showcard illustrated in the advertisement of Heppells, Ltd., 164 Piccadilly, London, W.1, is handsomely produced in colours and gold. This showcard and counter literature are supplied on application.

VINOLIA CHRISTMAS LIST.—Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bebington, Cheshire, have issued a new price list of perfumes suitable for Christmas trade. In connection with the Vinolia goods a series of bonus offers is made, about which particulars are given in a special leaflet.

WINDOW DECORATIONS.—Dudley & Co., 451 Holloway Road, London, N.7, have issued a new illustrated list devoted to posters and window decorations for Christmas trade. The chemist who wishes to stimulate trade at Christmas will find ample choice of smart designs in the list.

KNOLL A.G., CHEMICAL WORKS, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, the well-known manufacturers of fine chemicals, celebrated recently the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the firm. They are represented in London by H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, W.C.2

LIQ. OPII SED. (BATTLEY).—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., announce that for the convenience of prescribers the morphine content of this preparation has been increased from 1.5 per cent. to 1.8 per cent., so that each fluid drachm now contains 1 gr. morphine. The dose has been reduced from 5-15 m. to 5-10 m.

LIVERPOOL VIRUS.—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, call attention to the active campaign on behalf of Liverpool Virus for rats which is to take place in Rat Week, November 1 to 8. Models of rats suitable for window displays are offered on loan, and interesting pamphlets suitable for counter distribution are obtainable.

EVER READY BATTERIES.—The Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Hercules Place, Holloway, London, N.7, have issued a new edition of their general catalogue, which includes several improved models of electric torches, wireless dry batteries and accumulators. Chemists dealing in these goods should write for a copy of the catalogue.

CUTEX POSTER.—In connection with the special packings of Cutex goods referred to in the *C. & D.*, October 9, p. 572, J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., 211-215 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, are issuing a beautiful poster for placing in the shop window. The poster is exceptional in design and colouring, and is suitable for display in high-class pharmacies.

DARWIN SAFETY BLADES.—The Army contract for safety razors which has been placed with the Gillette Co. has been the subject of much controversy in the daily Press, but Darwins, Ltd., Fitzwilliam Works, Sheffield, write to point out that a closer examination of the circumstances reveals the fact that this contract will in no way prove detrimental to British interests. On the contrary, the Gillette Co. has done British manufacturers a good turn by converting the Army authorities to the use of the much more practical safety razor in lieu of the old style razor, and at a price which is probably less than the cost of production. It is common knowledge that for a considerable time now the large American razor makers have adopted a policy of practically giving away razor holders in order to stimulate trade in blades, and in this way millions of holders are distributed annually at a considerable sacrifice by these makers, who hope subsequently to recompense themselves by increased turnover in blades. Darwins, Ltd., add that with the advent of the "Darwin" blade, which is made in Sheffield, in various patterns to fit any of the well-known American holders, the higher standard of cutting efficiency and durability which has been set up makes it a certainty that while Gillette holders will be used in future in the Army, British-made blades will be used in them.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 399.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," October 6, 1926.)

- "FERRICITE" and "SAL-FERRICITE"; for chemicals (1). By F. L. Baldwin, 43 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. 471,661; 472,556. (Associated.)
- "FESKOL"; for veterinary medicines (2). By A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd., 18 Marshalsea Road, Southwark, London, S.E.1. 463,795.
- "PERTAB"; for chemicals (2). By Oesterreichische Chemische Werke Gesellschaft Mit Beschränkter Haftung, Technikestrasse 5, Vienna, Austria. 472,004. (Associated.)
- "FISONITE"; for insecticides (2). By J. Fison & Co., Ltd., Gippeswyk House, Gippeswyk Avenue, Ipswich. 472,276. (Associated.)
- "ALGO" and "ANGO"; for non-arsenical weed-killers (2). By Abol, Ltd., 2 Camomile Street, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 472,380/381. (Associated.)
- "TAROLITE"; for chemicals (2). By The Strawson Chemical Co., Ltd., 79 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. 472,982.
- "JAD"; for headache and teething powders and for an oil for rheumatism (3). By J. & D. Russell, The Cross, Stevenston, Ayrshire. 467,598. (Associated.)
- "WINTONA FOR MASSAGE AS USED BY CHAS. STEWART DAVIES" on oblong label ("Wintona" disclaimed); for ointment (3). By C. S. Davies, 54 Moor Street, Birmingham. 468,065.
- "CROWN OINTMENT," etc., with device of crown ("Crown" disclaimed); for ointment (3). By Crown Packing Co., 77 Swarland Terrace, Red Row, Morpeth, Northumberland. 469,195.
- "ULCERATUM"; for ointment (3). By L. North, 22 Bridge Street, Northampton. 471,715.
- "AGROIN"; for para ethoxy phenyl glycinamide for use as an analgesic (3). By Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., 916 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 471,744.
- "ALBONO"; for all goods (3). By Stotherts, Ltd., North Road, Atherton, Lancs. 472,374. (Associated.)
- "MULIERINE" and "PROKLIMAN"; for all goods (3). By Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 227 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 472,425/426.
- "BEECHAM'S POWDERS" surrounded by name and address of applicants on oval shape; for medicinal powders (3). By Beecham Estates and Pills, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancashire. 472,632. (Associated.)
- "PANKINE" and "KINECHROM"; for photographie apparatus (3). By I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktien Gesellschaft, Mainzer Landstrasse 28, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. 470,455/457. (Associated.)
- "OLLA" with device of circle; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By J. Balog, Praterstrasse 57, Vienna II, Austria. 470,348. (Associated.)
- "GONG" with picture of same; for soap (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Mersey Soap Co., Ltd., Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool. 472,492/493. (Associated.)
- "CHAM-KANA"; for shampoo preparations for the hair (48). By Du-Kana, Inc., 115 West Taylor Street, Syracuse, New York, U.S.A. 468,950.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

P/1310. Beprochin (for malaria)	B/2010. Liverpool skin bandages
H/1910. Dandy radium Carlton aluminium hot-water jars	B/2010. Mulberry leaf corn plaster
M/1310. Jung's wonder foot support	H/2010. O.S. tooth blocks
	S/2110. Radio active paraffin

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Dymuth moth killer. C/1910	Lery's perfumes. D/2010
Felsol. H/1510	Novarsurol. S/1810
Finkler's papain. H/1510	Patentex. S/1810
Matthews' Fuller's earth. F/1810	Rutonal tablets. F/1810

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Mr. Bilson's Statement

with regard to the inquiry which is being conducted by the Departmental Committee on the Pharmacy Acts (*C. & D.*, October 9, p. 576) does not go far in the direction of conveying information we did not already possess. In fact, it partakes largely of the nature of an apology for not being able to convey information which is badly wanted. A certain vagueness respecting the scope of the inquiry also pervades the statement, and it seems clear that the Pharmaceutical Council is no wiser than the rest of us on that point. We are told that "presumably" the Committee is to confine itself to the sale of poisons and dealings in poisons generally; but that, in the event of the Committee being prepared to receive evidence upon "any matter" coming within the scope of the Pharmacy Acts, the Society should have an opportunity of putting in supplementary evidence. Surely what is meant here by "any matter" is any other matter than such as is concerned with the storage and distribution of poisons. If so, why not be precise and say so?

Apart from this,

we are told that the proceedings of the Committee should be watched with the closest attention by every pharmacist. But how can this be done? The Committee sits with closed doors, reporters are presumably absent, and it is stated that the evidence given will not be published. This necessarily precludes publication of the Pharmaceutical Society's evidence while the work of the Committee is proceeding, and may even prevent its publication later. So far as one can judge, every precaution has been taken to prevent us from knowing what the inquiry is really about, or from being able to follow its course. In these circumstances, it is futile for Mr. Bilson to tell us to watch the proceedings with the closest attention. We might, of course, arrange to set pickets about the premises where the inquiry is being held, for the purpose of noting the looks or chance remarks of the members of the Committee as they go in and out! But I fear we should glean no more information of value in that way than is conveyed in Mr. Bilson's exceedingly colourless statement.

The Concluding Paragraph

of the presidential statement must surely be awarded the palm for loose wording. It begins with reference to a "foundation" resting upon our qualification, the foundation itself being undefined except as something regarded by the Council as "fundamental." Whatever this may mean, we are told it provides the "basis" upon which the Council has prepared the evidence. But I venture to take exception to the assertion that the basis of the regulation of the distribution of poisons is the qualification of the pharmacist. The actual basis must be an Act of Parliament, in accordance with which regulations are made, and I fear there may be a rough awakening for those who, having accustomed themselves to regard it as an axiom that the public safety is best protected by the qualification of the vendor, assume that "vendor" is synonymous with "pharmacist." Mr. Bilson's statement, besides being very loosely and inaccurately worded, takes too much for granted, in my opinion.

Is It Correct

that the chemist in business is the one public safeguard against charlatanry? (*C. & D.*, October 16, p. 603.) I have tried to answer this question for myself, but am left wondering. So much charlatanry is fostered in our business for the sake of profits that I think your statement needs qualification. I agree that every practising pharmacist can be a public safeguard against charlatanry, but often only by risking loss of custom. Nevertheless, it is true that many of us continue the tradition of serving the public interest rather than our own, and that we shall not lose the habit until we are forced out of it by the increasing burden

of restrictive regulations and dread of savage penalties for inadvertent offences. The ethical side of pharmacy, already largely unprofitable, truly threatens to become impracticable, and the British public is in peril of losing one of its most valuable services as the outcome of stupid bureaucratic interference.

That Selling Hint

in last week's *C. & D.* (p. 606) is an excellent one, and the writer who submits it must be credited with keen perception. The average man does hate to go into a shop to ask the price of an article in the window which takes his fancy, and I can personally vouch for the readiness with which women will volunteer on such occasions to make the necessary inquiry. Somehow many men feel stupid and lose their self-possession if they ask the price of an article and do not wish to purchase at the price stated. Rather than make such an inquiry and then retire empty-handed, they will make some other purchase as a cover for their confusion. Or they will walk boldly into the shop, ask for something of which they are always in need, and while it is being packed up for them they inquire the price of the article which is their real objective. Such men bless shopkeepers who volunteer the giving of prices, preferably in the window, but always in a way that does not make them feel awkward.

Tinct. Lavand. Co.

has been officially recognised in the successive pharmacopœias for over two hundred years. From the note in your last week's issue (p. 612), it seems that it is now an official medicine, with a sort of Governmental recognition for use by Post Office employees. I imagine the male clerks do not often require it. In the eighteenth century this preparation was known as "palsy drops" and as "red hartshorn." The ailment which the vulgar of those days named "palsy" must have been considerably different from the paralysis with which we associate that word. "Palsy drops," "palsy elixir," "palsy essence," "palsy spirit," and "palsy tincture" were preparations generally sold by the apothecaries and druggists at the end of the seventeenth and in the first half of the eighteenth century. The formula which first appeared in the London Pharmacopœia at the end of the seventeenth century was a complicated one, which even William Salmon stated was "troublesome to be made, nor can be done in a short time." It contained nearly thirty ingredients, and was prepared by distilling the fresh flowers of lavender, sage, rosemary, betony, cowslips, lily of the valley, etc., with French brandy; in the distillate such spices as cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms were digested for twenty-four hours, and then musk, ambergris, saffron, red roses and red sanders wood were tied in a bag and suspended in the spirit to perfume and colour it.

The Popularity of this Remedy

for two hundred and fifty years may be understood by referring to the statements made concerning its virtues when it was first made official. It was said to be useful "against the Falling-sickness, and all cold Distempers of the Head, Womb, Stomach and Nerves; against the Apoplexy, Palsy, Convulsions, Megrims, Vertigo, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Swooning Fits and Barrenness in Women." If the adjuncts for the administration of it then in vogue were in use today the cost of medicines under the National Health Insurance would be greatly increased, because it was given "in Canary, or the Syrup of the Juice of Black-cherries, or in Florence wine. Country people [perhaps because they were less sophisticated] may take it in milk or fair water sweetened with sugar. . . ." "It is an excellent but costly medicine. Dose to a child, ʒj. ad ʒj., for a man ʒj. ad ʒiv. in the morning fasting." In some of the earlier formulas pearls appeared as an ingredient, so it is not remarkable that this remedy was costly. In the London Pharmacopœia of 1746 a very drastic change was made in the recipe and practically no change has been made since that time. Sometimes it has been called a "spirit" and at other times a "tincture." Quincy, following Rulandus, says that the best way to take it is "from 20 to 100 drops on sugar and letting it gradually dissolve in the mouth" and so avoid diluting it.

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Editorial Articles

Government Chemist's Report

THE report of the Government chemist upon the work of the official laboratory for the year ended March 31, 1926 (Stationery Office: 1s. 6d.) states that the number of samples examined was 445,606, compared with 448,106 in the previous year. Many of the investigations undertaken are of interest to manufacturing and to retail chemists. For instance, the regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture require the periodical dipping of sheep in a bath prepared from a dip which has received the approval of the Ministry. In applying for the approval of a dip the manufacturer submits a sample, together with the formula according to which the dip has been prepared. In some cases the formula shows that the dip made as described, or the bath prepared at the dilution proposed, would not contain a sufficient quantity of active ingredients (arsenic, tar acids, nicotine, sulphur) to be considered effective for the cure of sheep scab. In such

cases the formula is returned to the makers for amendment. When the formula is satisfactory, the dip is analysed to ascertain whether it has been made according to the formula. Samples of the dips as sold for use, as well as samples of the bath in use during a dipping operation, are also occasionally examined to ensure that dip and bath are of the approved strength. One hundred and one samples were submitted during the year and twenty-two were reported as defective. In the same period, eight fertilisers and twenty feeding-stuffs were reported upon. The former consisted of basic slag, mineral phosphate, superphosphate, dissolved bone compound, turnip fertiliser and a proprietary fertiliser. The last-named was guaranteed to contain large proportions of phosphates and of lime, but more than half the latter was derived from the phosphates present, and the sample contained no caustic or hydrated lime. For the Air Ministry an investigation has been carried out on the methods of estimation of helium in natural gas, and a method has been devised capable of application on the spot, thus avoiding conveyance of samples of the gas to a distant laboratory for analysis. Of the 1,365 samples of beer and brewing materials tested for arsenic, ninety-four were found to contain it in excess of the limit laid down by the Royal Commission on Arsenic Poisoning—namely, the equivalent of 1/100 gr. of arsenious oxide per lb. in the case of solids, or per gallon in the case of liquids. Of the ninety-three samples of goods suspected of infringing the Dangerous Drugs Acts Regulations by the Customs and Excise, sixteen were found to do so. Other Customs and Excise problems were of varying types:—

Six hundred and eighty-eight samples of wood naphtha and mineral naphtha and 138 samples of pyridine intended for use in the preparation of methylated spirits were examined. The wood naphtha represented by these samples was approved as fit for methylating purposes; the samples of mineral naphtha and pyridine were also approved.

For the purpose of controlling duty-free, methylated, or other denatured spirits in connection with manufacturing operations, 1,631 samples of special denaturants, specially denatured alcohol, recovered spirits, residues from stills, and articles manufactured with industrial spirits, etc., were examined.

Two thousand seven hundred and forty-one papers were dealt with relating to applications to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, either (1) in respect of claims for rebate on alcohol used in making medical preparations or for scientific purposes, or (2) in connection with permission to receive methylated spirits and other forms of duty-free alcohol for use in manufactures, tuition, and research. The applications for rebate on alcohol referred to are made under the provisions of Section 4 of the Finance Act, 1920, which allows the repayment of such sums of duty which have been paid as will reduce the amount of duty to that which was payable before the increase of the spirit duty in 1918 in those cases where it is shown that the alcohol has been used in a medical preparation or has been used for a scientific purpose. Advice was required on the claims. The other references dealt chiefly with the question as to whether the purposes to which it was proposed to put the alcohol were, from the chemical point of view, such as to justify the granting of the particular indulgence asked for. . . . During the year 17,327 samples of medicinal spirits, tinctures, perfumes, hair washes, dentifrices, liniments, extracts, infusions, etc., were examined as to their character and spirit strength in order to check the exporters' claims for drawback on the spirit used in their manufacture. In 220 cases the declared strength of the spirit was overstated. Samples of these articles were also tested for the presence of methylated spirits, the use of which in such preparations precludes any right to drawback on exportation. . . .

Fusel oil generally contains ethyl alcohol as an impurity, but duty is not charged unless upwards of 15 per cent. of proof spirit is present. Of fifty-six samples from British distilleries five were found to contain over this limit of proof spirit, and delivery out of

revenue control was refused until the proportion of spirit had been reduced. Continuing, the report states :—

Sugar is assessed for duty on importation or on issue from a refinery, and for repayment of duty (drawback) on exportation, according to its polariscope reading by a scale from 76 deg. upwards. . . . Glucose, molasses, saccharin, and other sweetening agents, as well as articles containing them, are also examined for rating. Glucose is largely used for brewing purposes and in confectionery; molasses enters into the composition of cattle foods, blacking, sauces, and dyewood extracts, and is employed in the manufacture of spirits; and the synthetic body saccharin is frequently substituted for sugar in the manufacture of table waters and in the preparation of foods for diabetic persons. Unsweetened table waters are liable to Customs or Excise duty at the rate of 8d. per gallon. There is no duty on sweetened table waters as such, the duty having been repealed in 1924, but imported table waters are charged duty in respect of any sugar or other sweetening matter they may contain. In order to determine the question of liability to duty 45 samples of mineral and spa waters, 6 samples of cordials, syrups, fruit juices, and essences, and 9 samples of non-alcoholic wines were examined. Of the 45 mineral waters, 17 proved to be medicinal and 23 were liable to table water duty. Of the 6 cordials, syrups, etc., one contained more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit. One of the non-alcoholic wines contained between 3 and 4 per cent. of proof spirit.

Rejected tea is allowed duty-free for use in the manufacture of caffeine. In such cases the tea has first to be denatured under the supervision of Customs and Excise officers, to prevent its possible use for human consumption, and samples both of the denatured tea and the denaturants used are submitted to the laboratory for examination to ensure that the process has been effectively carried out. The denaturants usually allowed under the regulations issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise are lime and asafetida. The number of samples examined in this connection during the year was 470. As the tobacco in the offal material paid duty when it passed into the manufacturers' hands, the repayment of such duty is provided for on the offal being deposited in a clean and uniform condition in approved warehouses. It may then be exported or, under appropriate conditions, be disposed of for the extraction of nicotine or for the manufacture of sheep dips and horticultural preparations. Before drawback can be paid it is necessary to determine the amounts of moisture, inorganic matter, and sand in the offal, and, in view of the fact that the tobacco has been out of official custody and has been subjected more or less to some process of manufacture, to examine it for extraneous matter.

Six samples of herbal smoking mixtures were examined to determine whether they contained any tobacco or were prepared to resemble it, and all were found to be satisfactory. Various substances, such as sulphur, asafetida, sago, flour, tar oil, carbolic and cresylic acids, moss litter, soda ash, borax, hellebore, cayenne, lampblack, saltpetre, anthracene oil, and bone oil are used in denaturing offal tobacco which is to be employed for the manufacture of sheep dips or horticultural preparations. These substances are mixed with the offal, according to approved formulas, for the purpose of rendering the tobacco unsuitable for use for smoking purposes, and 139 samples of these materials were approved. One hundred and nine samples of nicotine preparations, of which 69 were from imported goods, were examined. The object of this examination was to ascertain whether the articles were sufficiently free from other constituents of tobacco to allow of their being imported or delivered free from bonded warehouses. With the exception of one sample found to possess the character of tobacco extract, all were approved. Seventy-seven samples of essential oils and essences submitted for approval for use in flavouring tobacco were examined. Twenty-seven samples of materials were examined for ascertaining if they could

be used as adhesives for the paper wrappers of cigarettes. Experimental research has been continued on the quantities of nicotine and sugar present in leaf tobacco. Among the samples submitted by the Police authorities were foods and medicines suspected of containing poisons. On behalf of the Home Office, the analyses included a sample of wall-paper suspected to contain arsenic and which was found to contain 0.007 grain of arsenic per square yard, and a sample of vermin-killer containing strychnine was examined in connection with a case of suspected poisoning. In connection with the preparation of zinc sulphate, samples of the zinc ashes, oil of vitriol, and nitre cake were examined for arsenic. It was found that arsenic was present in appreciable quantities, thus accounting for the evolution of arseniuretted hydrogen which was suspected as the cause of poisoning. The following is a reference to the Privy Council :—

Questions relating to the inclusion of certain articles in the Schedules of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act were submitted by the Council.

Two hundred and twenty-six samples of raw lime and lemon juice were submitted for approval, of which none was found to conflict with the existing regulations. Fourteen samples of rum to be used for fortifying lime and lemon juice were also examined, and all were approved. Of fortified juice sent for examination before being bottled, or for reapproval, ninety-four samples were received, one of which proved to be unsuitable for use. The quantity of juice approved was 27,392 gallons. Insecticides for the preservation of timber were found to consist in one case of a halogenated phenol dissolved in light mineral oil, and in another of a mixture of mineral oil and "tetralin" containing a little aluminium soap and chlorinated naphthalene. It is difficult to state how long the active ingredients of such preparations will remain in the wood and protect it. In connection with the decay of stone and mortar, a sample of preservative was found to consist of mineral oil in which was dissolved a drying oil and a little paraffin wax. The technical staff of the department consists of :—The Government chemist; deputy Government chemist; 5 superintending chemists; 11 chemists, class I; 25 chemists, class II; 34 temporary assistant chemists. In addition there are over 100 laboratory assistants, including a number of officers of Customs and Excise, seconded to the department for service and training.

The Rally in Arsenic

As reported in our Trade Report recently, there has been an improved demand for arsenic, and the firmer tendency, which already became manifest in the second half of September, became more definite within the last fortnight. In this short period the price for white Cornish powder (99 per cent.) has advanced by fully £2 10s. a ton to £15 15s. a ton delivered free on trucks at the mines. Within recent months the market has been generally on the basis of £13 to £13 5s. the lowest level since pre-war years, when the price fluctuated between about £9 and £12 a ton. The main causative factors in the improving position of arsenic are the decreasing stocks of both arsenic and manufactured arsenical products in the United States and the setback of the world's production owing to the severe depression during the last few years. It may be recalled that during the war and Armistice period arsenic sold at figures ranging to over £150 a ton. Since the beginning of 1924, when the price stood at about £69 delivered London, the market until last month showed an almost continuous downward movement to the extent of about £55 a ton, although occasional short-lived seasonal advances were noted. There is little doubt that improvement will con-

tinued at least until manufacturers of calcium arsenate in the United States have made adequate preparations for their requirements for the coming year. In our editorial columns of June 5 we made some reference to the improvement in the American situation, stating that the accumulations of calcium arsenate, estimated early this year at between 20,000 and 30,000 tons, were being gradually absorbed, although makers of the product were still in the early summer disinclined to make provision for their future needs in arsenic. This attitude, however, has lately been changed, while the considerable shrinkage which has been experienced in the world's production has begun to make itself felt distinctly. The latter factor has been clearly reflected in this market in the shape of more conservative offers. In fact, Cornish producers seem no longer to be anxious sellers while agents have effected good sales within the last few weeks, and there has been no foreign material on offer through London for a month or two. Within the last few years there has been occasionally plenty of arsenic offered from Continental agents and Japanese producers, and American agents were also competing to some extent, but outside offers have apparently been all withdrawn. Grecian arsenic has recently been sold direct for shipment across the Atlantic on terms more profitable than obtainable in this market, which, together with the recent withdrawal of American offers, may be regarded as an indication that America is now disposed to take foreign supplies on a more important scale. Owing to the low price ruling, not a few of the Cornish mines were reported recently to have closed down, and further news from that quarter is to the effect that mines in operation were also badly handicapped or unable to refine their product due to the difficulties arising from the coal crisis. According to one report, there is very little surplus of refined arsenic available for disposal. The home output this year will doubtless prove to be abnormally small, and there has been ample confirmation of a decreasing output in other producing countries. The Canadian output for last year was only 1,533 tons, against 2,063 tons for the previous year—a decrease of over 500 tons. Fair quantities were still being produced last year in Rhodesia, but operations there were, as indicated by recent monthly returns, brought apparently to a standstill, the output for May being only 24 tons, for June 5 tons, and for July still less, while nothing was produced in August. Advice from Australia stated that the Queensland State arsenic mine at Jibbenbar remains closed down, while the Minister stated recently that, owing to the low price, the mine is unable to work profitably and that, until the market improves materially, the property will perforce remain idle. According to the United States Government returns received last week, the output of refined and crude arsenic in the country for last year amounted to 12,317 short tons, thus denoting a shrinkage compared with the previous year of 2,136 tons. There is, however, an impression in London that the returns for last year were rather over-estimated, while the production for the year before was considerably more than was given by the above official returns. In other countries not mentioned, including Japan, there is no doubt that producers have allowed their enterprise to drift more or less, pending the advent of a trade revival or the establishment of a price that would render operations at least profitable. Even in the event of a possible further good recovery in the near future, a restoration of working to something approaching the normal may take time. A great part of the world's production before the war consisted of the by-product secured from the smelting of metals, such as tin, copper, lead and zinc, and at that time the American output of arsenic was still relatively small, but since then it was considerably increased, which made the country more self-supporting.

Under the very high price ruling several years ago, production direct from the ore was developed on a much larger scale in various countries, including the British Colonies, and this output has been particularly affected by the prolonged depression, while the recovery of arsenic from metal smelting installations has probably been neglected, since a good price was unobtainable. To what extent the market recovery may develop has been perhaps rendered doubtful so far as American requirements for the next cotton crop are concerned, in view of the probability of considerable restrictions on the acreage to be planted. It does not, however, necessarily follow that the needs for safeguarding the crop against ravages by the "boll weevil" would be affected, as only a relatively small portion of the whole cotton crop has been so far treated by calcium arsenate.

Register of Professional Chemists

A SPECIAL Committee on Registration has reported to the Council of the Institute of Chemistry on the "setting up of a new register with a wider embrace"; this suggestion being embodied in a statement by the Manchester and Liverpool Section of the Institute who favour its establishment. The Special Committee considered whether registration might be compulsory or voluntary, and who should constitute the Registration authority. It was suggested that the Institute should collaborate with other bodies (such as Universities and Chemical Societies) in the formation of a Registration Council. It is pointed out (1) that the functions of universities are to educate, and that they are not directly concerned with professional organisation; (2) societies such as the Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry are not concerned with qualifications and registration, and may include in their ranks persons who are not chemists; (3) the British Association of Chemists is not concerned with qualifications and registration, although its membership is limited to persons possessing certain qualifications; (4) the Institute of Chemistry is the only body specifically empowered by Royal Charter to register persons competent to practise chemistry in the sense here understood. If the ultimate object is to make registration compulsory with a view to controlling and restricting practice, this could only be limited to practising *for profit*. (In law, medicine and nursing, absolute restriction cannot be enforced; and in pharmacy the object of restrictions is to regulate the sale of poisons.) Further, such restriction must not be merely selfish; so that it must be shown that the public interest is not sufficiently protected against charlatanism. It is added that "some members of the Special Committee still regard it as necessary to give a title to those who are to be registered, that is, to determine, in the first place, who is to be recognised as a chemist." The proposition for enlarging the scope of the register of the Institute of Chemistry by the establishment of a third grade is held by some to be contrary to the best interests of the existing fellows and associates. By others, it is thought it would have an increasing significance in the future and provide a means for registering all who could reasonably be recognised as chemists. Other members can see no advantage in voluntary registration. The Special Committee finds that compulsory registration is not a practicable proposition at the present time, and that it is doubtful whether such registration could be enforced to apply to the profession as a whole, especially to chemists engaged in industry. The Committee considers that it is questionable whether any form of voluntary registration other than existing at present would be effective, and that the establishment of a third grade is undesirable.

THE next "rat week" commences on November 1.

EARLY CLOSING AT TORQUAY.—A postcard ballot which has been taken among the shopkeepers at Torquay on the proposal to apply for a suspension of the weekly half-day closing during the summer months has resulted in the turning down of the suggestion. The result of the poll was as follows: Against suspension, 256; for suspension, 199. The number of voting cards sent out was 600.

Wellcome Historical Medical Museum

THE importance of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum to research workers in the history of medicine has been made clear in the columns of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* on several occasions since it was founded by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome in 1913; and the nature of its contents is well known to our readers. During the past eleven months, however, an important scheme of reorganisation has been in progress, and the present arrangement of the sections may be briefly indicated. In the Hall of Primitive Medicine, Section I, the methods of laymen are illustrated, but particular attention is paid to medicine men. Section II is devoted entirely to magic; amulets, talismans, charms and mascots are represented. In the Anatomy Room a remarkable series of historical material is shown, including models in ivory of the human body, used to teach anatomy and midwifery in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the Vestibule is a case containing very rare relics of Saints; in it are also relics from France of Henry II and Richard I. In the Hall of Statuary the classical period in medicine and surgery is illustrated, together with the evolution of various surgical instruments. The section of dentistry deals with the historical development of dental instruments and dental prosthesis. In the Gallery is a series illustrating the development of the microscope and of optics in general. Galvani's original apparatus, and instruments invented by Lord Rayleigh and Lord Kelvin are also shown. At the end of the Portrait Gallery is the famous collection of material which Jenner used in vaccination. In the Alchemy Room are exhibits illustrating the history of astrology, divination and witchcraft. The main portion of the section in the back part of the Ground Floor is devoted to the history of war surgery and medicine. Other sections refer to surgery in general. An important feature is the Lister Section, in which is included a portion of the actual ward in which Lister practised his antiseptic system of surgery. The furniture and fittings are from the ward demolished in 1924. In the front part of the Ground Floor most of the objects relating to the history of pharmacy have been arranged. Round the sides the following shops are arranged to give a street effect. (1) An English alchemical laboratory of the sixteenth century. (2) A London chemist's shop of the eighteenth century. The shop front is the original of the pharmacy established in 1798 by John Bell. The laboratory in the rear contains the original ancient fittings of a pharmaceutical laboratory of the eighteenth century that once stood in Russell Street, Covent Garden, London. (3) Apothecary's shop, 1625. (4) Italian pharmacy, sixteenth century. (5) Barber-surgeon's shop, sixteenth century. (6) Native model of a Chinese drug shop. (7) Original Turkish drug shop of the seventeenth century, transferred from the Old Drug Bazaar in Constantinople and reconstructed. The remarkable collections of pharmacy pots, mortars, and so forth are in this section of the Museum.

The Reopening Ceremony

To the great regret of the large number of guests that attended the opening ceremony on the evening of October 14, Mr. Wellcome was unavoidably detained abroad; in his absence Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., Lady Rolleston, and Dr. John D. Comrie (Lecturer on the history of medicine at Edinburgh University) acted as hosts. Among those present were Sir Frederick Andrews, Sir Robert Bolam, Lady Critchett, Dr. S. H. Daukes (Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research), Sir Brian Donkin, Mr. R. G. Edwards (secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine), Sir William Hale-White, Sir Frederic Kenyon, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, Mr. L. W. G. Malcolm (conservator of the Wellcome Museum), Lady Osler, Sir D'Arcy Power, and Dr. C. M. Wenyon (Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research). During the reception a pianoforte and string quartet played in the assembly room adjoining the Museum, and there was time to glance at the guide-books, handsomely bound in dark blue leather; after that Sir Humphry Rolleston took the chair, with Lady Rolleston and the chief speakers of the occasion on either side.

In the course of a felicitous introductory speech, Sir Humphry remarked that the study of medical history was somewhat paradoxically a modern development, and its expansion in this country had been largely due to Dr. J. F. Payne, Sir William Osler, Sir Clifford Allbutt, and especially to Sir Norman Moore, who, as President of the Section of the History of Medicine of the International Congress of Medicine in London, opened the Wellcome Museum for the first time on June 24, 1913. It was salutary, he continued, to look back and occasionally, as had been done with much advantage in the past, to act on the dictum, "Back to Hippocrates." The great war carried the practice of surgery "back to Lister," the centenary of whose birth will be celebrated next year. London was fortunate indeed in this unique Museum, and the whole medical profession were under a deep debt to Mr. Wellcome for his unbounded generosity and enterprise in making and throwing open this wealth of historical lore. It was difficult to say what this Museum, with its contents and a library of more than 100,000 books, manuscripts and incunabula so quietly amassed, will mean to medicine in the future. Sir Humphry concluded by calling upon Sir Arthur Keith, M.D., Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to address the gathering. From the text supplied we have made the following abstract of Sir Arthur Keith's brilliant and stimulating remarks, premising, however, that an abstract cannot do justice to the delicate point of the delivery and to the witty asides. The title selected, was:—

What Should Museums Do For Us?

[ABSTRACT]

OFTEN there comes back to me, when I think of what was happening in this great city in the middle of last century, a vision of the wan and studious face of Henry Thomas Buckle as it was bent over the manuscript of his "History of Civilisation in England." As he wrote in his study, a long, lofty gaunt room with northern roof light, he was surrounded by thousands of manuscripts, deeds, documents and books—the material of history. Buckle thought, and there are many to-day who still share in his belief, that history could be written only in this way. He did not perceive that geologists had discovered a new way of writing history by deciphering things and not words. In this new way the history of the world on which we live is now being written. Museum making and history writing are the same thing. England has a way of throwing up sporadic crops of great men; she had a bumper crop in the nineteenth century: Darwin, Galton, Taylor and Pitt-Rivers came along almost in a bunch—Darwin leading. It was Pitt-Rivers who demonstrated how reliable human history could be built up, bit by bit, in the shelves and show-cases of a museum; it was he who made the spade an instrument of exact history in the hands of a trained observer; it was he who pressed home the study of living primitive peoples as a clue to the customs, myths and beliefs of our long dead ancestors. What Pitt-Rivers did for human culture in general Mr. Wellcome has sought to do for a great branch of human knowledge—all that pertains to the art and science of healing. He has ransacked the world and brought together under one roof a rich, rare and vast assortment of materials for the history of medicine such as has never before been seen or studied in any country.

Now the evolution or history of medicine is more difficult than any other branch of knowledge to illustrate by museum methods. Even among the most primitive races of mankind, we find that the practice of medicine is founded on an elaborate code of beliefs; these beliefs are the fine-drawn gossamer of savage fancy—altogether too delicate threads for the clumsy fingers of museum curators to touch. If our task were merely to illustrate how the medicine man, whose image you will see to-night in his hut in New Guinea, seated amidst the simple and uncouth emblems of his art, becomes the fashionable physician of Harley Street with the artillery of modern science at his disposal, there would be no technical difficulty, for from the countries which lie between New Guinea and Harley Street we could cull a perfect series of ascending forms—an intermediate series of the kind which is so dear to the hearts of museum curators. Our

difficulties begin when we seek to portray how the native practitioner looks upon the human body when it is well and when it is ill. As we dig into the beginnings of medicine we find that its foundations are laid on leechcraft, witchcraft and priestcraft. The early physician was also magician and priest. When we seek to represent in a museum the theories and beliefs which guided the practice of medicine in olden times, we encounter a grave difficulty. Let me explain the nature of this difficulty. If we dress a lay figure in a policeman's uniform, place a helmet on the head, a baton in one hand and handcuffs in the other, and lay open the policeman's note-book at the page he made his last entry, we bring before our visitors such a representation of law and order as enters their understanding without any further explanation. But suppose we have merely the arm badge of a special constable at our disposal; how are we to make our visitors understand its full significance if they have never encountered a policeman in their life? You will have an opportunity to-night of examining in this museum all the stages in the evolution of utensils, apparatus and instruments employed in modern medicine and surgery; never before has the story of surgical instruments been told with such a wealth of illustration as will fall under your eyes here. The microscope is the main instrument of medical progress; this museum contains its full history in the great collection shown in the Gallery. Never before have such pains been taken and so much wealth lavished to secure exact reproductions of the conditions amidst which druggist, chemist and apothecary carried out their respective callings in past times. You will see the actual ward from the old Infirmary of Glasgow in which Lord Lister banished from the world for ever some of the most dreaded of human sufferings. If you are inclined to think that the value of this exhibit is sentimental rather than useful, a glance at its bare ugly walls and its sordid equipment will alter your opinion. You will turn away from Lord Lister's ward devoutly thankful that it is now only a historical record; it depicts a state of matters which we have left behind us. It is possible, as you walk through the Hall of Primitive Medicine and your eye catches again the weird and uncouth equipments of native witch doctors which cover its walls and fill its cases, that you will view these exhibits as mere flotsam and jetsam from the Dead Sea of Medicine—one which enlightened England has long since swept away. I should like to think this is so, but when I see, as I sometimes do, mascots on the motor cars of the wealthy, charms and amulets treasured by many people—both rich and poor—ignorant and educated; when I see, as I occasionally do, the quack preferred to the man who has given his life to the study of rational medicine; and when I see learned men call in spirits to explain unusual physical phenomena; then I am not quite so certain that this part of Mr. Wellcome's Museum does represent altogether a past stage of things.

COST AND RESULTS

Last year the British Museum, Bloomsbury, required £221,000; the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, £100,000; the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, the most economical and best museum of its kind in the world, £6,000. To produce an income of £327,000, the sum now spent annually on these three institutions, needs a capital of about 6½ millions. It is plain that museums as instruments of research are very costly, and you may ask if the country is getting an adequate return for its great outlay. The generation which was young thirty years ago is now providing their country with leaders and teachers, and England is reaping to-day the harvest she sowed in museums a generation ago. You see that I do not hesitate in regarding the increase of knowledge—the fostering of research—as the first duty of a museum. Unless a museum is permeated with a spirit of inquiry it is dead. It is not enough to furnish a museum with the materials needed by students; no conservator can understand what a student needs unless he is also a student. The staff of a museum must be permeated with the love of knowledge and know how it can be extended if their institution is to thrive; and no man can continue to be a student unless you give him an exit for his knowledge. Unless he is encouraged to coin his gold and pass it into circulation, his mint becomes choked. The literature which issues from a

museum determines its status, and in this literature I include catalogues.

If the first duty of a museum, such as this of Mr. Wellcome, is to serve the needs of students and through students the public weal, there is a second duty no less important. There is its immediate duty to the public—the duty of direct education. It is this double duty of a museum that taxes the ingenuity of us conservators. We have to select from our great stores on which special students regale themselves just those prime pieces of instruction which, when set in a right order, tell their story with emphasis and without words. Such an art needs a special genius, just as window dressing does in the world of commerce; but I have noticed that the best elementary treatises are usually written by the most learned of our masters, and I am therefore hopeful that the most learned of our curators will also prove the greatest craftsmen in the art of case dressing. It is an art which makes a special appeal to Mr. Wellcome, and he has surrounded himself with a staff of learned and expert men. He has chosen, as his conservator, Mr. W. L. G. Malcolm, one who is already known by his important contributions to anthropology, and we all wish him and his colleagues the utmost success in fulfilling the aims which the founder of this Museum has in view. All of us who regard museums not only as repositories of valuable things but as engines for the advancement of knowledge owe a debt to Mr. Wellcome. Students of history are usually poor men, and this is particularly true of those who seek to unravel and write the true history of medicine. The other day it was my good fortune to read a book written by a man who has become both a millionaire and a philosopher. "I have long felt and believed," he tells us, "that every man who has attained material success should look upon himself as an investment, so to speak, which the community has made. In return for the opportunities given to him and for the financial results they have brought, it is up to him to yield dividends in service and in other things of value to the community." Long before this philosophy for wealthy men had been formulated, Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, in his own quiet but efficient way, had begun to put it into practice. He had come to the rescue of us poor students and put at our disposal, and for the ultimate good of mankind, this Museum with its rich and rare stores of knowledge culled from all the countries of the world and from all periods of time. He has lifted our poverty above all dreams of avarice, and has thereby earned the lasting gratitude of all who believe that the safety of our civilisation lies in the progress and dissemination of knowledge.

Votes of Thanks

Sir Frederic Kenyon, Director of the British Museum, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Humphry Rolleston and to Sir Arthur Keith. Sir Frederic, like the previous speakers, paid a high tribute to the work done by Mr. Wellcome in investigating the past history of medicine. "He has personally conducted excavations in the Sudan; he has gathered materials from every part of the globe; he has lavished money in the purchase of specimens, and in the manufacture of facsimiles when originals were not to be had; and this great Museum is but one among a number of institutions for the promotion of research which he has founded, notably the Research Laboratories at Khartoum, the Bureau of Scientific Research, and the Chemical and Physiological Research Laboratories in London." After endorsing, in the main, Sir Arthur Keith's views on the functions of a museum, Sir Frederick Kenyon, in an eloquent passage, suggested that the presence of Sir Thomas Browne and Sir William Osler, separated though they were by more than two centuries in time, would have been welcome at the function. Sir D'Arcy Power, in seconding, pointed out that the Museum is unique. Sir Humphry Rolleston and Sir Arthur Keith briefly replied. A vote of thanks to the founder of the Museum was proposed by Mr. W. G. Spencer, M.S., President of the Section of the History of Medicine, Royal Society of Medicine, and was seconded by Dr. John D. Comrie. The vote was acknowledged on behalf of Mr. Wellcome by Dr. C. M. Wenyon, C.M.G., Director-in-Chief of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research; and the company then proceeded to renew, and in a few instances to make, acquaintance with the wonderful collection itself.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Branch Meetings

Greenock.—A meeting of the Greenock and district members of the Glasgow and South-Western Scottish Branch was held at Greenock on October 14. Mr. Harvey P. Arthur, chairman of the Branch, presided over a large gathering. Mr. J. P. Gilmour, editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal," gave an instructive address on *The Relations of Pharmacy to Medicine*. Mr. Gilmour traced the evolution of medicine and pharmacy from the early ages to the time when the two professions became separate branches of the healing art. He traced the rise of the Pharmaceutical Society and the subsequent influence it had on poison and pharmacy legislation. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill explained the questions raised by the appointment of the Departmental Committee to inquire into the poisons and pharmacy laws. He bespoke the loyal support of all pharmacists for the Council in their resolve to maintain the rights of the Society and to advance the reasonable claims of pharmacists to be the vendors and dispensers of all medicines. He also explained the very thorough manner in which the Council had taken steps to secure that the Departmental Committee should be so guided and informed as to safeguard the position of the pharmacist in any report or recommendations. He further explained that the North British Executive had been invited by the Council and had taken very active steps to assist the Council on matters specially affecting Scotland, as well as on the general question. Mr. Hill then gave an exposition on *The Labelling of Containers of Poisons* as required by Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. This question was raised particularly in regard to the container being labelled with the name and address of the seller, and especially in the case of packed goods, such as lysol or Collis Browne's chlorodyne. He had had a complaint from an eminent police surgeon and toxicologist, who had been consulted in regard to recent cases of lysol poisoning. In practically every case there had been no name or address of the vendor either on the bottle or the carton or anywhere else. The result had been that the police had had the utmost difficulty in tracing the source of the poison. There could be little doubt that the words in Section 17, "box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which such poison is contained" were intended to mean the actual immediate container of the poison. That was to say if the poison was in a box, say red precipitate ointment, or in a bottle, say laudanum, or in a jar, say rat poison, or in a paper wrapper or cover of any kind, say oxalic acid, the immediate container, and not any secondary covering of the immediate container such as a carton on a bottle of lysol, or a sealed stamped wrapper on a bottle of Collis Browne's chlorodyne, was what the law intended should bear the name and address of the seller. But the intention of the legislature was one thing and the actual legal requirement of the wording of the Act might be a very different thing. The question raised might be accurately stated thus:—"When a chemist sold a bottle of Collis Browne's chlorodyne, the chlorodyne was contained in a bottle enclosed in a sealed stamped wrapper; were the requirements fulfilled if the chemist affixed his name and address to the sealed and stamped wrapper?" What did the law require by the wording:—"It shall be unlawful to sell any poison unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller of the poison"? If a chemist was charged with selling a bottle of Collis Browne's chlorodyne which did not bear his name and address it would be open to him to say, "It is true I did not put my name and address on the bottle, but I put it on the sealed and stamped wrapper in which I received it from the maker. Either the bottle or the wrapper must be distinctly labelled with my name and address. I have therefore fulfilled the law which gives me an alternative." The prosecutor might say that the law gave no alternative, and required that the immediate container of the poison, whether that was a box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover, must bear the name and address of seller, the

object being to indicate where and by whom the poison was sold. To say that the object of the law was fulfilled when the name and address were only put on the piece of paper in which the bottle had been wrapped and which must be removed, and would probably be thrown away before the poison could be used, was not reasonable and would defeat the whole object of the law. It would be clear that they had here a distinct conflict of opinion on the question of interpretation which was certainly debatable, and when this arose the only party who could speak with any authority was the Judiciary. The practical point was that whenever it was possible they should follow the principle of putting the name and address of the seller on the primary container of the poison. It was said that a proprietary like chlorodyne must be sold with the revenue stamp unbroken and that the bottle which is the immediate container cannot be got at. If, as is alleged in the case of Collis Browne's chlorodyne, that was not legally possible, then, and then only, should the seller's name and address be put on the maker's sealed and stamped wrapper. After discussion on the various points raised in the addresses, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. J. P. Gilmour and J. Rutherford Hill, on the call of Mr. T. Lowrie Sinclair.

Manchester.—A meeting of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on October 13, Mr. William Kirkby, M.Sc., presiding. A lantern lecture entitled *The Acts of Parliament relating to Stamped Medicines*, by Mr. William Wyatt, Ph.C., F.R.M.S., was a subject upon which the chairman, in his introductory remarks, said Mr. Wyatt was a great authority. Mr. Wyatt enumerated the various Acts, starting with the year 1793, and stating the particular alterations and amendments in each Act. The lantern slides which were shown proved very interesting and instructive. Many articles included in the schedules accompanying the various Acts, even those dating back a century or more, were sold frequently by pharmacists of to-day. Mr. Wyatt gave a comprehensive survey of all the Acts, and pointed out the various conditions under which these Acts had been created. The many vexatious problems that arose from time to time, he said, were, as a rule, very readily solved by placing the matter before the Inland Revenue authorities. He had always found them ready to help and to advise, if they felt that the law was being faithfully carried out. The present-day pharmacist undoubtedly had much to contend with; very often through misunderstanding or ignorance medicines were sold unstamped which could not possibly be so sold without infringing the Act. The lecturer dealt with known, admitted and approved remedies, and pointed out the enormous benefits which had been conferred upon pharmacists by the action of one of their own craft (Sir William Glyn-Jones) in securing those privileges. Several questions were answered by the lecturer. The chairman said that the lecture given by Mr. Wyatt had proved particularly interesting, and he was very grateful for the enormous amount of trouble Mr. Wyatt had gone to in obtaining such a valuable and unique collection of all the Acts of Parliament relating to stamped medicines. No one, he was sure, could have done what Mr. Wyatt had done unless he loved the subject. It was a dry subject, which Mr. Wyatt had made quite appetising. In the near future Mr. Wyatt was to give the same lecture at Bloomsbury Square, which was an honour he fully deserved. Mr. J. H. Franklin, in proposing a vote of thanks, paid a great tribute to Mr. Wyatt's abilities, and said he doubted if there was a greater authority on the subject than Mr. Wyatt. Mr. J. Lyle Davison (Salford) seconded, and the vote was carried with acclamation.

Sheffield.—At a recent meeting of the Sheffield and District Branch the officers were elected as follows:—*President*, Mr. J. E. Matthew, Hoyland; *Vice-President*, Mr. F. Hindle, Sheffield; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. A. Bellamy, Barnsley; *Secretary*, Mr. J. H. McConnachie, Sheffield.

SPANISH MUSEUM OF HISTORY OF PHARMACY.—Dr. Rafael Folch y Andreu, professor of history of pharmacy in the Central University of Madrid, is arranging a historical museum of pharmacy in connection with the Faculty of Pharmacy.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by Importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, October 21.

In the Mining Lane produce markets the general demand continues to be mostly of hand-to-mouth description. Agar agar is cheaper on the spot; camphor has been in better request at steady rates. Cascara values are fully maintained. Cod-liver oil is dearer. Damiana leaves are cheaper to arrive, and deer-tongue leaves have advanced. Ergot has again advanced considerably. West African ginger has also improved in value; Matto Grosso ipecacuanha is steadier. Cheaper prices are quoted for menthol, and rubber is easier. Shellac is cheaper on spot but dearer forward. Valerian root has declined in the later positions for shipment. Chinese (regulus) antimony is cheaper, and cadmium is in steady demand. Mercury has again advanced. Among the essential oils, Japanese dementholised peppermint is weaker in all positions. American peppermint has been selling at steady rates. Lemon is cheaper, and Bourbon geranium has declined. Spearmint oil is also cheaper. Star anise and cassia have declined, following cheaper currency, silver being at its lowest value for eleven years. A fair amount of small business has been done in pharmaceutical chemicals, but demand is limited until an announcement is made regarding the future position of the Key Industry duty. Aspirin is selling freely on the spot, and a firmer tendency is noted in phenazone and phenolphthalein. The demand for industrial chemicals has been moderate and prices are fairly steady. Cornish arsenic is dearer, and acetone is slightly easier. Copper sulphate has advanced. Potassium prussiate is in better demand and is steadier. Sodium prussiate has advanced. There are few changes to record in the coal tar products. Pitch has again advanced, and export licences are freely granted. Pyridine is cheaper. Carbolic acid ice crystals remain very firm. Fixed oils are quiet, but palm oils and acid oils show some improvement in value. American turpentine is firm at the close. Cotton oil has declined, and coconut is easier. Linseed oil is dearer.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cod-liver oil	Acid oils	Acetone	Anise (star) oil
Copper sulphate	Arsenic	Agar-agar	Antimony
Coriander seed	Eucalyptus oil	Betanaphthol	Cassia oil
Deer-tongue leaves	Linseed oil	Coconut oil	Cotton oil
	Pepper	Geranium oil	Damiana leaves
Dextrin	Phenazone	Lemon oil	Euonymus
Ergot	Phenolphthalein	Menthol	Palmarosa oil
Ginger		Oxalic acid	Peppermint oil (Jp.)
Mercury		Rape oil	Pyridine
Palm oils		Rubber	Spearmint oil
Pitch		Shellac	Valerian root
Shellac			
(forward)	Steadier	(spot)	
Sodium prussiate	Ipecacuanha		
	Potassium Prussiate		

Cablegram

NEW YORK, October 20.—Business is dull. Mercury is dearer at \$95.50 per flask. Formaldehyde has advanced to 11½c. Menthol is steady at \$4.95 per lb. American natural peppermint oil in tins is unchanged at \$6.50 per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is not quite so firm on the spot, No. 1 Kohe being offered at 3s. 9d. per lb., and No. 1 Yokohama at 3s. 6d. C.i.f. prices appear to be unchanged.

ANTIMONY.—English high-grade refined is maintained at £74 10s. to £75, but quotations for Chinese regulus declined further, with spot lots offering down to about £60, and c.i.f. terms for shipment or metal afloat vary between £54 and £56. The outlook is uncertain and demand is slow, while freer offers are reported from Hamburg.

CADMIUM is very steady with a regular business in Australian metal on the basis of 1s. 9d. per lb. There is very little interest shown for supplies from other sources

in view of the comparatively high terms asked. The production in Tasmania for the past financial year to June 30 was reported at about 180 tons, which indicates some increase compared with the previous year.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—A little more spot business is reported, but prices remain fairly steady: Japanese slabs at 2s. 10d. per lb., ¼-oz. tablets at 3s. 6d., and flowers at 3s.

CAPSICUMS, of good colour, are scarce and are readily sold at 77s. 6d. per cwt.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The demand for 1924 bark on the spot is slow, but supplies are firmly held, and while 80s. per cwt. is still current, higher prices are looked for shortly. Fair sales of new bark have been made recently at about 64s. to 65s. c.i.f. For 1925 bark from 74s. to 75s. is quoted.

CASCARILLA.—Spot is firm at from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. for natural bark as imported.

CHILLIES continue firm; fair Sierra Leone are quoted at 55s. per cwt., and fair Mombasa, 57s. 6d.

CLOVES are steady, fair Zanzibar offering on the spot at 9½d. to 10d. per lb., according to quality; sales include August-October, 9½d.; October-December, 9½d.; November-January, 9d., all c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended October 16 were 290, and the deliveries 537, leaving a stock of 9,517 bales, against 8,165 bales in 1925 and 19,821 bales in 1924. Up to October 16, the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 10,258, against 11,357 in 1925, while the deliveries amount to 14,941, against 18,296 last year.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 18:—The value of the Norwegian krone rose considerably on October 13, and, in consequence, the price of non-freezing steam-refined cod-liver oil advanced in sterling to 113s. to 114s. per barrel c.i.f. London. The market is quiet.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is 22s. 3d. per cwt. for October-December delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 14s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for October-December delivery, is 14s. 6d. per cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 14s. 6d. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 19s. 6d. on the spot, and American for October-December delivery is 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 19s. 9d. to 20s. 6d. per cwt. for superior. American canary for October-December delivery is dearer at 18s. 9d., and white 18s. 3d. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch farina is 16s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot and 15s. 10½d. per cwt. f.o.b. for shipment.

DAMIANA LEAVES are cheaper to arrive at 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. in quantity.

DEER TONGUE LEAVES are dearer in some directions at 10d. per lb. c.i.f.

ERGOT continues in an irregular position and is firmly held for higher prices. Very small sales are passing, with some at "famine" prices, from 8s. to 9s. per lb. being reported paid. Several lots have changed hands at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. c.i.f. for Polish.

EUONYMUS BARK OF ROOT is cheaper to arrive at 2s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

GINGER.—More interest has been shown, especially for West African, of which several hundred bags have been sold at advancing rates. Business recently was done at 33s. 6d. to 35s., and further lots at 36s., at which price there are rather buyers; sellers are quoting 37s. 6d. The Continent has been buying both African and the cheap grades of Jamaica. Japanese is quoted at 60s., Coshin at 65s., Calicut at 70s., and Jamaica from 62s. 6d. to 90s.

HENNA LEAVES.—On the spot fair Egyptian are quoted at 52s. 6d. per cwt., and to arrive 45s. is quoted.

HYDRASTIS is steady at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 21s. to 21s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive.

IPECACUANHA.—A limited quantity of Matto Grosso was sold recently at 14s. 3d., but this holder has now come into line with the others and raised the price to 14s. 6d.; there appears to be very little coming forward.

KOLA NUTS seem more plentiful, and West Indian good halves are offered at 3d. per lb.

LIQUORICE.—Sicilian natural on the spot appears to be increasingly scarce; small lots of fair Persian are offered for prompt shipment, the Continent, at 15s. per cwt. c.i.f., and a little on the spot is obtainable at 18s. 6d. to 20s.

LOBELIA is firmly maintained at 4s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

MAGNESIUM.—There is a moderate demand, with a steady tone, and prices stand at 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for small ingots or sticks, and terms for powder range from 5s. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

MENTHOL is quiet and the tendency easier; for Kobayashi-Suzuki in five-case lots 17s. 9d. per lb. is asked; single cases, 18s. The forward position is neglected and cheaper offers are made, October-December, 15s. 9d. c.i.f.; January-March, 15s. 3d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—There has been a further considerable advance with more active demand. At the close of last week sellers were already asking fully £16 15s. per bottle, and this would seem to be about the current quotation at the moment. Consumers have taken rather more interest in the market, although buying strictly from hand to mouth at the inflated level of prices. The U.K. imports last month were *nil*, the total for the nine months being 9,911 bottles, against 16,972 bottles in same period last year. September exports were 233 bottles, making 1,651 bottles for the nine months, against 3,495 bottles in same months last year. The scarcity which has dominated the market of late is rather apparent from the low imports.

OPIMUM.—Turkey, druggists, is quite firm on the spot at 2s. 2d. per unit.

PEPPER closes firmer at 10½d., after a decline to 10d. per lb. for fair black Singapore. October-December and January-March is 9½d. c.i.f. Lampong on the spot is 10d. August-October has been sold at 9½d. to 9¾d. October-December at 9d. and 8½d.; and January-March at 9½d.-9¾d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 11d. on the spot, and Alleppy 10½d. White Muntok is dearer at 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Sales include August-October, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. c.i.f., October-December at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. c.i.f., and January-March at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. c.i.f. and sellers.

PIMENTO is quiet and unchanged on the spot at 7½d. per lb. Sales of September-October shipment have been made at the higher rates of 60s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. to arrive.

RUBBER is rather quieter, and is about ½d. lower all round. Buying has eased up slightly, and several weak holders of November rubber have liquidated. On the other hand, there has been no noticeable weakness from either Singapore or New York, who appear to be following the London market all the time. It seems probable that there will be no important movement until the end of the month, when the Government announcement is expected. Stocks last week were increased by 2,424 tons, the heaviest increase for over a twelvemonth. The London stock now stands at 39,650 tons. Quotations, Wednesday, 5 p.m.: No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and October, 1s. 8½d.; November, 1s. 8¾d.; December, 1s. 9½d.; January-March, 1s. 9½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—There is little change to report in the seed market, which continues very quiet; most prices remain unchanged. **ANISE.**—Spanish is 50s. on the spot and 47s. 6d. c.i.f. **CANARY SEED.**—Mazagan, no interest shown; 18s. is quoted on the spot. Saffi, 16s. 6d., and good bold Spanish, 30s. to 32s. 6d., and small, 24s. **CARAWAY SEED.**—Dutch unchanged, 35s. 6d. **CUMIN SEED.**—Maltese, 30s. to 35s. spot, for old crop, and 33s. c.i.f. is quoted for new crop; Morocco, 29s. spot. **CORIANDER.**—Morocco is dearer, and 17s. 6d. is quoted for sound on the spot. **DILL SEED** is 22s. spot. **FENUGREEK SEED.**—Morocco is 11s. to 11s. 6d. spot. **HEMPSEED.**—Manchurian, 15s. **LINSEED.**—Mazagan, 19s.; Morocco, 18s. 9d. spot. **MUSTARD SEED.**—English new crop, 32s. 6d.

SENEGA is still cheaper on the spot than for forward shipment. There are spot sellers at from 2s. 11½d. to 3s. per lb. Prices for shipment range from 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 1d. c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market for usual standard TN quality is quiet and easier at 175s. to 180s. per cwt., and AC cakey is 170s. To arrive, TN for October-November shipment, sold at 167s. to 167s. 6d. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include December at 172s. 6d. to 173s., and March 172s. 6d. to 174s.

VALERIAN ROOT (BELGIAN).—More interest is being shown, especially for delivery towards the end of the year. October shipment is quoted at 50s. per cwt.; November, 47s. 6d.; and December, 45s., all c.i.f.

Essential Oils

There has been no inquiry this week and a few price changes to record. Star anise and cassia are cheaper to arrive in view of currency fluctuations. Bourbon geranium has been sold at cheaper rates, but spot quotations are unchanged. Lemon oil is a shade easier. Japanese dementholised peppermint oil shows a decline in all positions. Fair sales are reported of American peppermint, which is firm. American spearmint is cheaper. Cananga is scarce and in demand.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is cheaper at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4½d. per lb. For shipment 2s. 7d. c.i.f. is now quoted. Last week sales were made at 2s. 8½d. c.i.f. The decline is due to decrease in the value of the currency.

BERGAMOT continues firm at from 30s. 9d. to 34s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive for prompt shipment. On the spot, from 30s. to 32s. is quoted, which can be shaded in some directions.

CAJUPUT on the spot is quiet and unchanged at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

CANANGA.—Java is scarce and firm, with sellers at 19s. 6d. per lb.

CASSIA is cheaper at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4½d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a., and for shipment at 6s. 6d. c.i.f., at which sales have been made.

CEDARWOOD.—American on the spot is steady at 1s. 0½d. per lb. in drums, and 1s. 3½d. cases. For shipment, 11½d. c.i.f. is quoted for drums, but there are lower offers current.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is dull and unchanged at 1s. 6½d. per lb. on the spot and 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. Java is unchanged at 2s. 4d. on the spot and 2s. 2d. c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS has been in demand and is dearer at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb. for 70 to 75 cineol. Sales of 30 to 85 have been made at 1s. 10d.

GERANIUM.—Spot sales of Bourbon have been made recently at cheap rates. The nominal value is 11s. 6d. Algerian is nominal at this price, with sales a matter of negotiation.

JUNIPER BERRY.—B.P. oil is selling on the spot at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb.

LEMON.—The spot position is slightly easier, good brands being offered at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb., with sales reported at around these figures. The decline is due partly to the close of the consuming season and partly to the presence on the market of a large quantity of oil, reported to be several seasons old, sales of which have been made at comparatively low rates. The situation at the source is unchanged for some brands, which are at present withdrawn. Prompt shipment, however, is cheaper in other directions at from 8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d. c.i.f. New crop, January-March shipment, is cheaper at from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 10d. c.i.f. as to brand.

PALMAROSA is cheaper to arrive at 8s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

PATCHOULI is maintained at 27s. 6d. to 29s. per lb. for Penang, and sales are reported at these rates. In some directions supplies are held for higher prices.

PEPPERMINT.—Fair sales have been made in new crop American natural tin oil around 26s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive, and for some brands quotations have been advanced. Current offers range from about 27s. to 30s. c.i.f., but a bid at less would still be considered. Double-distilled is 31s. c.i.f. and 31s. 6d. spot. Japanese dementholised has been rather pressed for sale this week. Recent arrivals of the July-August shipments have come on to the market, and on the spot for ten-case lots 10s. per lb. would probably be accepted; for five-case lots 10s. 3d. is asked. In forward positions business has been done at lower prices, comprising September-October, 8s. 10½d., closing at 8s. 9d.; October-December, 8s. 7½d., closing 8s. 3d., with buyers at 8s. 1½d.; and January-March, 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 3d. (all c.i.f.).

SASSAFRAS.—Genuine American on the spot is firm at 4s. per lb.

SPEARMINT.—American is cheaper on the spot at 24s. per lb. for single tins, and 23s. 6d. for original cases.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium).—American is steady on the spot at 19s. 6d. to 20s. per lb.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A FAIR amount of business in small quantities is reported with little change in prices to record. The forward position of a number of important lines continues uncertain.

ACETANILIDE seems rather unsettled, with quotations varying. Prices range from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN remains dull, with dealers' prices from 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb.

ASPIRIN has been moving steadily, mostly in small quantities. Quoted from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity, for best brands.

BARBITONE is neglected: dealers quote from 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) shows no change, with a fair amount of business. British, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex works; Continental, p.f.f.e., 3s. 6d. per lb., for small spot parcels.

BENZONAPHTHOL is steady but quiet at 3s. 3d. per lb., in five-kilo parcels, spot.

BROMIDES.—There has been no improvement in business, and isolated offers from the Continent at slightly less than controlled prices have been received: ammonium, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., according to quantity.

CALCIUM LACTATE has been in fair request, with prices steady at about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steady but quiet, with duty-paid crystals quoted at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) remains dull, with dealers' prices unchanged at about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for quantities to arrive.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—Spot offers continue steady at about 1s. 9½d. per lb., in demijohns.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is dull, with spot prices in the region of 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., for small parcels.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE meets with very little demand, and prices are unsteady; quoted at about 7s., and a shade less for quantities to arrive.

HEXAMINE continues unsettled, and business is limited to small spot orders. Prices continue firm at about 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 5¾d. per lb., for free-running crystals.

HYDROQUINONE remains quiet, with dealers quoting at about 4s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots.

METHYL SALICYLATE is unchanged at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb., in carboys.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Dealers quote at about 15s. 3d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—Dealers' prices are unchanged. Dutch B.P., 61s. to 63s.; German B.P., 59s. to 61s. per cwt., in cases.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder).—Although business is quiet, dealers' prices are steady at about 1s. 9d. per lb., in kegs.

PARALDEHYDE has been in small demand, prices ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—The demand continues fair, while spot stocks appear to be short. The present value is fully 3s. 11d. per lb.

PHENAZONE is firm; medium-sized spot parcels are quoted at about 5s. 9d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is tending firmer at 4s. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Business has remained quiet, with quoted prices for quantities in two-cwt. drums at 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.

RESORCIN is well maintained at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per lb., the lower figure for large quantities. Business has been better.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) shows no change, with moderate orders being booked; quoted at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., according to quantity.

SALOL is steady but rather slack, with the price round about 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb., according to quantity.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) continues in fair demand, with the spot price steady from 1s. 8d. per lb. Cheaper prices are quoted for quantities to arrive.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is dull, dealers quoting at about 9s. and upwards per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—A moderate amount of business is reported, with prices holding steady. Crystals, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.; powder, about 1s. 9d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *levis* shows no great improvement in demand at last week's lower prices of 2s. 7½d. per lb., in one-cwt. lots. Small parcels, up to 2s. 10d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is very quiet, and the quoted prices could probably be shaded for big orders. Dealers quote for arrival at 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

TERPIN HYDRATE is offered on spot at 1s. 6d. per lb., in quantities

THYMOL.—British makers' list prices are at 12s. to 13s. 9d., but probably these figures are discounted for business in competition with dealers' prices, which are in the region of 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves).—After some weeks of irregular markets this article seems more settled at about 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb. There is not much demand at present.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, Wednesday, October 20.

THE few changes to record in this market are unimportant. Business has been moderate, but is as good as may be expected under the prevailing industrial conditions. Cornish arsenic is again firmer. Acetone is very unsettled, with competition keen. Copper sulphate is dearer. Potassium prussiate is steadier, and sodium prussiate has advanced.

ACETIC ACID.—Dealers have made some alterations in their prices; business is fairly good: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99/100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 10s. per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE.—There is still no quotation, with the price nominal at £67 to £68 per ton for B.G.S., in drums, ex wharf. Sales would be made at lower rates.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) remains dull, with dealers' prices steady at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE has received a little more attention by buyers of late, but competition is cutting prices very fine. Grey galvanising is quoted at £21 15s. per ton, in casks, ex wharf.

ARSENIC this week is again firmer, sellers generally asking £16 to £16 10s. for white Cornish powder, f.o.b. at mines. There has been an increased amount of business done, and firmer conditions are reported from U.S. (See also p. 633.)

BARYTES continues at level figures, with not much business: quoted from £3 7s. 6d. to £5 15s. per ton, c.i.f., according to quality and quantity.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been a fair demand for export, and the market is rather firmer, with the principal makers now asking £24 and upwards, f.o.b., for casks, less the usual discount.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains quiet, with prices fairly steady at 72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for B.P. quality.

FORMALDEHYDE is holding well at £40 per ton for 40 per cent. by volume. A fair amount of small business is reported.

FORMIC ACID.—Business on spot is negligible, and prices forward are uncertain; easy as quoted: 85 per cent., about £48; 90 per cent., about £51 per ton, in carboys, ex wharf.

GLAUBER'S SALT remains very quiet, with dealers offering spot parcels at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags.

LITHOPONE has been quieter recently, but prices for best brands of 30 per cent. Continental red seal continue steady at £20 to £20 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

OXALIC ACID remains dull, with spot prices at about 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. Forward position uncertain.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Business has been slow of late, but controlled prices hold steady: 88/92 per cent. solid, £27 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE remains quiet, but prices are steady: 90/92 per cent., £24 10s.; 96/98 per cent., £25 per ton, in casks, ex store. Cheaper for quantities to arrive.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE meets with a poor demand, but there is no further fall in prices: crystals, 3½d.; powder, in quantities, 3¼d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—The small business is keenly competed for, with commercial quality in two-cwt. drums at about 5d. to 5½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE has been in better demand, and prices seem more settled at 6¾d. to 6½d. per lb., in casks.

SODIUM ACETATE.—There has been a little more inquiry, with dealers asking close up to £20 per ton for spot material, and quoting at £18 and upwards, c.i.f. to come forward.

SODIUM CHLORATE remains slack, with prices mentioned from 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE continues dull. Dealers quote pea crystals at £15 5s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs, and commercial lump at £9 per ton, in casks, ex wharf. British makers' price for pure crystals for home consumption, on contract, £15 10s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE.—The London market remains very quiet: 96 per cent., £11 15s.; refined, £12 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is firmer this week, with most quotations up to 4d. per lb. Business has improved.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is dull; dealers' prices, 60-62 per cent. solid, £10 5s.; broken, £11 5s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR is steady, and prices are well held at about £5 17s. 6d. per ton, delivered Manchester, for American crude, while terms for Italian refined are unchanged at £12 to £12 5s. for flowers, and £10 to £10 5s. for rolls.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch shows further advances in price, with the market active and firm. Pyridine has weakened on a dull market. Other items show no change, with scarcity of supplies still dominating the position.

Licences to export pitch continue to be issued freely. **ANILINE OIL** is nominal at about 9¾d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid; supplies short. **ANILINE SALT** is quoted at about 9½d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid; supplies limited. **BETANAPHTHOL** is offered in limited quantity at about 1s. 0½d. per lb., carriage paid. **TOLUOL** is in short supply, with Continental material attracting business: commercial 90's, 2s. 5½d. per gallon; pure, 2s. 11d. c.i.f.

XYLOL.—Supplies seem better, while the demand is slow: pure, 3s. 6d.; commercial, 2s. 9d. per gallon, at works. **CARBOLIC ACID**, crystals, is firm; in response to inquiries for 5 to 10-on lots for export 6d. per lb., f.o.b., was quoted.

CRESYLIC ACID.—Most business is being done in foreign material; market continues very firm: continental, 98 to 100 per cent., in barrels, £22 17s. 6d. per 1,000 kilos, Hamburg; British material of American specification: 95 to 97 per cent., 2s. 6d.; 99 to 100 per cent., 2s. 6¾d. per gallon, naked a works. **CREOSOTE OIL** is well maintained at last week's higher rates, with all supplies quickly taken up: ex works, 8½d.; f.o.b., 9d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. **NAPHTHALENE.**—The Continental position is firm, with good business: flakes, £13 17s. 6d.; balls, £13 17s. 6d.; powder, £12 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Hamburg; crude naphthalene, £8 per ton, at works. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is dull: one-ton lots, £47, in drums, ex wharf. **PYRIDINE** is offering down to 15s. per gallon, f.o.b., with the demand for the American market very slack. **PITCH.**—Quotations are now up to 170s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast, with the market firm and active. Export licences are being granted freely.

Fixed Oils, etc.

THE majority of products has remained quiet, and some further slight reductions in prices are recorded. In one or two oils, notably palm oils, some recovery has taken place. American turpentine also closes firm. Cotton oils are flat and are easier in value. **ACID OILS.**—Quoted prices are irregular; market still quiet: coconut-palm kernel, 38s. 9d.; groundnut, 31s.; soya, 27s., spot. **CASTOR.**—Prices unchanged; market continues dull: pharmaceutical, 47s. 6d.; 1st pressings, 42s. 6d.; second pressings, 40s. 6d., spot. **COCONUT.**—Market continues quiet, with values again easier: deodorised, spot, 50s. 6d.; Ceylon, c.i.f., 44s. 3d.; Cochin, c.i.f., 47s. 6d. **COTTON.**—Business is still slow, and prices are rather easier again: deodorised, 45s.; common edible, 43s.; soapmaking, 41s.; crude, 35s., spot. **GROUNDNUT.**—Market remains dull; quoted values irregular: deodorised, spot, 51s. and upwards; crude Oriental, c.i.f., about 42s. **PALM KERNEL.**—Quiet but steady: deodorised, 47s. 9d.; crude, about 43s. spot. **PALM.**—The position shows some recovery in values, with the general tone now steady to firm. Business has improved: Lagos, 37s.; softs, 36s.; mediums, 36s.; hards, 37s. 3d.; bleached, 39s. 3d. spot. **RAPE** continues quiet and unsteady: refined, 50s. 6d.; crude, 48s. 6d., spot. **SOYA.**—Business remains slack; prices about the same: deodorised, about 44s.; crude, about 40s. spot. **LINSEED** (raw, naked).—Prices show a slight improvement on the week, but the market is now irregular and rather quiet: on spot, 30s. 9d.; October, 29s. 6d.; November-December, 29s. 10½d.; January-April, 30s. 7½d.; May-August, 30s. 9d. Boiled oil, spot, 32s. 3d. Hull, on spot, 30s. 9d.; October-December, 30s. 9d.; January-April, 30s. 10½d.; May-August, 31s. **TURPENTINE.**—After a decline on some liquidations the market for American was inclined to harden a little in spite of lower American quotations, the position in U.S. being affected by a slow demand in the face of heavy receipts. The home trade demand was slow, and deliveries for last week were lessened to some extent, amounting to 1,665 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 88,922 barrels, comparing with 74,474 barrels for same period last year. The stocks were returned at 21,754 barrels, compared with 53,934 barrels a year ago; and including the quantities afloat the London visible supply was returned at 32,204 barrels, against 55,434 barrels at same date last year. Spot closed at 62s. 9d., November-December, 63s. 9d., January-April and May-June 64s. 9d.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	October 13	October 20
Amsterdam ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½—12.12½	12.12½—12.12½
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.37½—20.36½	20.36½—20.37½
Brussels ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	174—174½	171—171½
Caleutta ..	Per rup.	24d.	17½d.—17½d. 1.	17½d.—17½d. 1.
Constantinople ..	Pst. to £	110	93½—94½	93½—94½
Copenhagen ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.23—18.25	18.22—18.24
Greece ..	Dr. to £	25.22½	401—403	398—402
Hong Kong ..	T. L. \$	25.22½	24½d.—24½d. 1.	21½d.—22½d. 1.
Italy ..	Lire to £	25.22½	120½—121	11½d.—11½d. 1.
Kobe ..	Yen	24.58d.	23½d.—23½d. 1.	24½d.—24½d. 1.
Lisbon ..	Escu	53½d.	2½d.—2½d. 1.	2½d.—2½d. 1.
Madrid ..	Pes. to £	25.22½	32.64—32.66	31.98—32.01
Montreal ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.85½—4.85½	4.84½—4.84½
New York ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.85½—4.85½	4.84½—4.84½
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	20.93—22.96	19.55—19.60
Paris ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	170½—170½	160½—161
Singapore ..	Per dol.	25.22½	27½d.—27½d. 1.	27½d.—27½d. 1.
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	25.22½	665—680	665—680
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.14½—18.15½	18.13—18.14
Switzerland ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.10—25.11	25.11½—25.12½
Vienna ..	Sb. to £	24.02	34.37—34.40	34.33—34.38
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	25.22½	42—45	42—45

United Cinchona Producers

THE existing Cinchona Agreement expires at the end of 1928, and already a movement has been launched, sponsored by Heer C. M. Pleyte d'Ailly, to induce the Java cinchona planters to form their own independent organisation, in order to undertake themselves, on the expiration of the present agreement, the functions of the Kina Bureau in regard to the sale of bark. It cannot be said that the existing agreement received the undivided approval of the Java planters, many of whom felt that their interests were not so carefully safeguarded as those of the quinine manufacturers. The

proposed new organisation, according to its originator, is intended to ensure closer co-operation between the growers, and to promote their interests more satisfactorily than has hitherto been the case. Its title is to be the Association of United Cinchona Producers (Vereeniging "Vereenigde Kina-Producten"), to be known as the "Vekip," with its headquarters in Amsterdam. The affairs of the Association are to be directed by a board consisting of a chairman and four to six members; this board will be represented in the Dutch East Indies by a commission having an office in Bandoeng, consisting of three members appointed by the board in Amsterdam. This local commission will have the same powers as the board, and will be assisted by an advisory committee, the members of which will be elected by the members of the Association in the Dutch East Indies. At the general meetings of the Association each member will be allotted a certain number of votes, based on the total production of anhydrous quinine, in the form of bark, during the preceding year. Thus, an output of 1 to 2,000 kilos of quinine base entitles the producer to register one vote, 2,001 to 4,000 kilos, two votes, and so on, with a maximum of six votes for a production of over 10,000 kilos of quinine, delivered in the form of bark. Every member pays an annual contribution, which for the first year is fixed at the rate of 2 cents for each kilo of quinine base supplied in the form of bark. Members of the Association who are not established either in Holland or in the Dutch East Indies must appoint a duly accredited representative to act on their behalf at its meetings. The members undertake not to sell on their own account any cinchona grown by them; the total production has to be delivered to the Association, by which it will be sold on behalf of all its members jointly.

PHARMACEUTICAL BARK

It may be noted that an exception from this rule is to be made with regard to the sale of pharmaceutical bark. Every cinchona grower in the Dutch East Indies belonging to the Association will supply annually to the commission in Bandoeng an estimate of the amount of quinine base, in the form of bark, which he assumes he will be able to supply in the current year, and on the basis of this information the commission will allocate the participation, i.e., the amount of bark to be supplied by each member on sales contracts. The members will be required to deliver their bark ready dried, packed in bales of not less than 60 or more than 100 kilos weight ready for shipment, to the Association's warehouse in Batavia. All sales of cinchona will be transacted by the board in Amsterdam, which will also fix the sale prices and conditions, on the basis of the decisions arrived at the general meetings of the Association, and all payments by buyers will be made to the board. The latter is entrusted with the full control over the stocks stored in the Association's warehouse in Batavia. It will be seen that the statutes of the proposed association of cinchona producers differ from the agreement under which the Kina Bureau works, in that no provision is made for the inclusion of quinine manufacturers—there is no stipulation requiring the latter to take over a fixed minimum amount of bark. On the contrary, the promoter of the scheme lays stress on the fact that since the quinine manufacturer will be at liberty to buy bark from the board of the Association at any time in whatever quantity he may require, at the current quotation, it will be to his interest to produce and sell as much quinine as possible. Another essential difference is to be found in the substitution of quinine sulphate by anhydrous quinine as the basis of calculations, whereby the secondary cinchona alkaloids are to be reckoned separately, the monetary value of the latter being provisionally fixed at the rate of 2 kilos of secondary alkaloids equal one kilo of quinine base. This provision is intended to remove one of the grievances of the growers against the Cinchona Agreement, to the effect that the secondary alkaloids are not taken into consideration at present in fixing the unit price, and represent a free gift to the manufacturers. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that Heer d'Ailly suggests a way may be found of maintaining the Kina Bureau.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Qualifying Examination Syllabus

SIR.—The difficulty which most serious students have with regard to the syllabus for their examinations is to decide to what extent their studies must be carried to include the knowledge required. In former days, when nearly every student took a course at one or other of the recognised schools of pharmacy, this difficulty was resolved by the principal or the lecturers who, by reason of being constantly in touch with the work and with both successful and unsuccessful candidates, had a very close knowledge of the questions asked and the requirements of the examiners; but now that the first part of the course can be taken at any of the approved institutions, where there are also students taking up these subjects with a view to other examinations than those of the Pharmaceutical Society, there cannot be the same atmosphere of concentration on pharmacy whereby nearly every separate item of instruction was referred to or connected up with some drug or process which the old-time apprentice was already familiar with by reason of his shop training. And, therefore, when the student reads such terms as "elementary knowledge," "familiar with," and so on, he is tempted to think that a smattering of the rudiments is all that he need work up, or, on the other hand, if by chance he is acquainted with someone who has been up for the examination, and who quite possibly enlarges on the amount of detail required, then he may go to the other extreme and try to cover a lot more ground than is necessary without being able to do himself justice. It must not be forgotten, however, that even an examiner may labour under the same difficulty, only he approaches it from the opposite angle. He is certain to be an expert in his subject; he may have written standard text-books on it, and quite possibly be a recognised authority on it, and what to him would be an elementary problem might be very advanced to a student of pharmacy. Take, for instance, the part of the syllabus dealing with physics; one section of this is devoted to light, and includes "the eye as an optical instrument: the principles of the correction of errors of vision by means of lenses." Without any stretching at all, this would certainly cover what is generally understood as sight testing, and an elementary knowledge, compared to the use of the word "elementary" under chemistry, might well be on a standard with one of the regular optical examinations, taking advanced knowledge to be required for an honours diploma. There is something to be said for a candidate who feels himself well up in his work if he is dismissed in a few minutes, even though he has passed. It is a little disappointing perhaps to have worked hard and to have sat up night after night writing and reading up notes in anticipation of a strenuous examination, and then to have to answer three or four questions only. Of course, at such an anxious time, one's mind is inclined to be obsessed by the importance of one's knowledge and the fact that the examiner has satisfied himself by those few questions is apt to be overlooked. When I was a candidate, years ago, I prided myself on being very well up in *Materia Medica*, especially in recognition of specimens, as I had had a good deal of experience of wholesale drug work. On my appearance at the table I was shown a specimen of cinchona, and asked to describe the assay process. After my wholesale work, this was easy, and after remarking that I seemed to know something about standardisation, he went on to the process for ipecac., and for long after I felt a little disappointed that I was not taken over the specimens. Curiously enough, when I went to the pharmacy table, the examiner there took me over the assay of opium and nuxvomica, so that I had my fill of processes that afternoon. Complaints of abruptness on the part of examiners are rather difficult to criticise. Such a manner may be due to natural

brusqueness, or merely to a desire to get on with the work, or even to a candidate's over-sensitive condition; but even examiners are human, and a touch of liver in the morning may make some of them view their fellow-men, and the candidate in particular, with a jaundiced eye. Personally, I qualified at the second attempt, and I always believed my first failure was due to this latter cause, the examiner at the first table I went to being extremely abrupt and sarcastic, upsetting me for the rest of the morning. If a candidate is unfortunate enough to meet one man like this, it destroys his self-confidence, and he will then commence to doubt his own knowledge, thus rendering his answers hesitating, and the examiners will naturally conclude that he is guessing, with disastrous results. Although I do not for one moment suggest that any examiner would upset a candidate purposely, it is just the case of the human element creeping in; and it is difficult to see how it can be avoided in the best-thought-out scheme. It is quite true, unfortunately, that in some cases the student has received inadequate training in the shop, and under the conditions in which many modern businesses are compelled to be run, it is a moot question how it can very well be otherwise; and for that reason, in a quick cash retail trade, where most galenicals are of necessity bought ready made, I would not take an apprentice myself, as I do not consider that sufficient time is available to give detailed instruction in the various processes. It would, to my mind, be very helpful if some arrangement could be made, possibly through the branches, whereby this matter could be given adequate consideration, so that a prospective apprentice would have reasonable certainty of getting full tuition with a better chance of qualifying at his first time of presenting himself.

Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE OLD GUARD (21/8).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Appreciations

Apologies for overlooking the subscription to *C. & D.* I couldn't possibly get on without it.—*G. J. D.* (12/10).

Certainly I wish to continue receiving the *C. & D.* I have had it nearly twenty years, and very naturally should miss it.—*J. W. B.* (11/10).

"The Art of Dispensing"

Mr. Wm. Forster, Ph.C., Seaham Harbour, writes regarding the statement in "The Art of Dispensing," p. 378, dealing with a prescription containing cocaine hydrochloride and glycerin of carbolic acid. It is there stated that "carbolic acid gives a milky mixture with solution of cocaine hydrochloride in distilled water, but no apparent precipitate." *Mr. Forster* calls our attention to the fact that *Mr. Thomas Wilson* investigated this point and read a paper on the subject before the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (*C. & D.*, February 28, 1925, p. 313). He found that the separation of phenol does not occur in weaker solutions, say, 1 in 40, or in stronger solutions, if a little glycerin is present. *Mr. Forster* tells us that he had found that the phenol separates when of the 1 in 40 strength if tap water is used, and that a little boric acid clears the solution. Subsequent examination showed that the boric acid merely overcame the alkalinity of the hard water. An improved reading of the paragraph in "The Art of Dispensing" would be:—

Cocaine hydrochloride gives a milky mixture with solution of carbolic acid in distilled water when the strength of carbolic acid is over 3 per cent. If hard water is used the milkiness occurs with a lower strength of carbolic acid. The milkiness is due to separation of some phenol, and the mixture should be allowed to stand and filtered free from the separated phenol.

[We are glad to receive suggestions for improvements for incorporating in the next edition of "The Art of Dispensing." We shall also be grateful if purchasers of the new edition who find any misprints or ambiguities will let us know, so that we can, if necessary, insert a correction slip in future copies.]

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes

A Crystalline Deposit

SIR,—Would you please explain why the following mixture produces a crystalline deposit after about twenty-four hours, taking the colour with it? :—

Sod. bicarb.	...	...	aa.	gr. x.
Sod. bromid.	...	...	m	xx.
Tr. card. co. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Crem. magnesiæ	...	...	ad	3j.
Aq. menth. pip.	...	...	...	...

Yours truly,
HULL (9/8).

[The deposit on the inside of the bottle is the same as that which occurs when fluid magnesia has been allowed to remain in a bottle only partially full, and consists of magnesium bicarbonate. It is a product of reaction between the magnesia and sodium bicarbonate. Different ways of compounding do not materially alter the result. A simple procedure is to place the sodium bicarbonate, sodium bromide, and cream of magnesia in a mortar and triturate with the compound tincture of cardamoms and peppermint water previously mixed together. The colouring of the compound tincture of cardamoms is partly discharged and partly carried down in the precipitate.]

A Homogeneous Mixture

SIR,—I should be glad if you would let me know the correct way to dispense the following :—

Tr. benz. co. ...	...	...	...	3ss
Glycerin.	...	...	...	3ss.
Pot. iodid.	...	...	...	gr. xv.
Ol. cassiæ	...	...	...	m v.
Aq. chlorof.	...	...	ad	3viij.

I made a mucilage with gr. xl. pulv. trag. co., added the oil to the tincture, and mixed, afterwards adding the other ingredients.

Yours faithfully,
S. B. (31/8).

[Place the compound tincture of benzoin in a mortar with sixteen grains of powdered tragacanth and the oil of cassia and add to them gradually, stirring all the time, the glycerin, potassium iodide, and chloroform water previously mixed together. In this way a perfect, homogeneous mixture is obtained possessing a light brown appearance and affording no indication of suspended material. Your procedure was on fairly good lines, but somewhat extravagant in the matter of tragacanth. For most purposes of a similar kind two grains of the best tragacanth per fluid ounce is quite enough. And only the best tragacanth should be used in such instances, because second grades, although used in double or treble quantity, do not afford the same results—they lack the "grip" of the finest.]

A Quinine Hydrate Precipitate

SIR,—Please state the correct method of dispensing the following :—

Quin. sulph.	...	...	...	gr. xx.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	...	3vj.
Glycerin.	...	...	...	3ij.
Tr. digit.	...	...	...	3j.
Aq. chlorof.	...	...	ad	3viij.

Yours truly,
PERPLEXED (5/9).

[In this mixture when compounded as written quinine hydrate is formed, and, being very insoluble in water, falls out of solution as a tough magma, which effectively resists efforts to shake it up. The employment of an agent that will divide and suspend it becomes necessary. Tragacanth serves to accomplish both requirements. Place twenty grains of it in a mortar and triturate it with the aromatic spirit of ammonia; then, having mixed the glycerin, tincture of digitalis, and chloroform water, add at least two fluid ounces of the mixture and stir quickly, thereafter incorporating the remainder of the mixed liquids. Employ the mucilaginous liquid thus prepared to rub down the quinine sulphate which has been placed in a dry mortar, adding the liquid slowly and stirring continuously. The quinine hydrate

is by this procedure prevented from clotting, and is effectively suspended so that uniform distribution in dosage is ensured. This method is practically the same as that recommended in "The Art of Dispensing," which has a note on a similar mixture.]

A Compatible Mixture

SIR,—We should be glad to have your opinion as to whether a safe and satisfactory mixture can be made according to the following :—

Pot. iod.	...	...	...	5vj.
Liq. hydrarg. perchlor.	...	...	...	3jss.
Quin. sulph.	...	...	...	gr. xl.
Ac. hydrobrom. dil.	...	...	...	5v.
Inf. aurant. conc. (1-2)	...	...	...	3iiss.
Aq. chlorof.	...	...	ad	3xij.

Yours respectfully,
J. C. (4/9)

[There is really no incompatibility in this mixture. An inconvenient feature of the result of mixing the constituents is the production of quinine iodide, which is somewhat difficult to obtain in a condition diffusible in the liquid. There is no liberation of free iodine by the dilute hydrobromic acid. When all the constituents except the quinine sulphate are mixed and employed to rub down the quinine sulphate in a mortar a mixture is obtained in which the quinine iodide is in small granular particles, which cannot be quite evenly distributed throughout the mixture when shaken. By the following procedure, however, a satisfactory mixture is obtained: Having mixed together all the ingredients except the quinine sulphate, place it in a mortar with twenty-four grains of powdered tragacanth and moisten with about forty minims of rectified spirit, triturating well to ensure intimate mixture; then pour in about two fluid ounces of the liquid containing the other constituents and mix quickly, continuing the addition and mixing until all are incorporated. The result is a light yellow milky mixture. After some hours the colour changes to a light brown, exhibiting a pretty silky sheen when shaken.]

A Bismuth Cloud

SIR,—I would like to have your remarks on the following prescription :—

Liq. bismuthi	...	...	...	3vj.
Tinct. nuc. vom.	...	...	...	3j.
Glycerol pepsin. conc. (P.D.)	...	...	...	3ss.
Acid. nit. hyd. dil.	...	...	...	3j.-jss.
Aq. menth. pip.	...	...	ad	3vj.

Dilute the acid and add slowly (last) to the mixture to throw out the bismuth as a dense white cloud—colloid form.

The doctor said there was only one chemist in Edinburgh who could dispense it properly, and that to be turned out as he wished it to be the deposit should not settle, but remain floating at least two-thirds of the way up the bottle. We prepared it as follows :—The liq. bismuthi was boiled to expel any free ammonia, and mixed with the pepsin, nuc vom., and 3ij. of peppermint water. The acid was diluted with the remainder of the peppermint water and added gradually until there was a permanent cloud, which we found required almost the full quantity of acid. This gave an easily diffusible sediment, but certainly separated much more than the customer had been told. Could you suggest another method?—Yours faithfully,

J. C. C. (19/7).

[To obtain a "colloidal precipitate" of bismuth in the mixture, place together all the constituents except the acid and mix well; then introduce the acid all at once and shake quickly. By this procedure an opalescent cloud is obtained, which remains without any noticeable separation for twenty-four hours or more. "Dense" is not a good word to use to describe a colloidal precipitate. After sufficient of the acid has been employed to render the mixture distinctly acid, more acid is undesirable. We find one fluid drachm ample. Bismuth solution, however, may vary in its free ammoniacal content, and the requirement of acid should be adjusted to its alkalinity. It is quite unnecessary to boil the liquor bismuthi. You will be able to "go one better" than the prescriber's requirement.]

Legal Queries

M. L. (11/10).—The Pharmacy Act 1868 required preparations of cantharides to be labelled "poison," and the sale was confined to qualified chemists. The Labelling Order which came in force last January required the proportion of the poison to be stated on the label.

D. S. (18/10).—The liability of headache powders to medicine-stamp duty depends upon the composition of the powders. If an "entire" (single) drug the powders are exempt from duty, but can only be sold by qualified persons or those holding a patent-medicine licence.

A. J. H. (8/10).—It is required that in the case of "known, admitted and approved" remedies the ingredients must be stated "in the label," or that a reference be given to a standard work of reference containing the formula. There is no requirement that the ingredients be declared on showcards and handbills.

Nemo (9/10).—(1) The form of apprentice indenture set out in the regulations may be had from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. (2) If the prescribed hours are not completed within the two years' apprenticeship, there is nothing to prevent the completion being made in another pharmacy. Both employers would sign the declaration. (3) An apprenticeship should be registered with the Pharmaceutical Society from the beginning.

A. C. U. (16/10).—Is a father bound to insure his daughter under the National Health Insurance scheme if she is (a) acting as his housekeeper, or (b) apprenticed to him as a chemist? [(a) Unless she is working for him under a contract of service and is paid wages she is not liable to be insured. In our view, no contract can be implied from the mere fact that she is acting as her father's housekeeper. (b) She is liable to be insured under both the National Health and the Unemployment schemes if she receives any money payment for her services.]

L. C. (27/9).—(1) Mouth washes dispensed from a prescription and containing a scheduled poison are sometimes sent out in a ribbed bottle and sometimes not. It is largely a question for one's own judgment. Unless the mouth wash is dangerous if carelessly used, a label "Not to be taken" is usually sufficient. (2) Antimony is only included in the Poisons Schedule as "emetic tartar and its preparations" in Part I, and as *vin. antim.* in Part II. Other antimony preparations are not included as they have not proved to be sources of danger to the public. Some chemists label butter of antimony *per se* "Poison," but do not label preparations such as furniture oils, "Poison." It is a matter of opinion as to whether this is advisable or not.

Nomen (13/10).—If a man dies without leaving a will, does his eldest surviving brother inherit the whole of his property? Has the law in this connection been changed recently? [Important alterations in the law regulating the devolution of property upon an intestacy were made by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, which came into force upon January 1 last. Without knowing what relatives he left it is impossible to say how the estate of the intestate in question would be divided. If he were survived by no wife, child, grandchild or parent his brothers and sisters would inherit his property in equal shares. The children of any brother or sister who pre-deceased the intestate would take their parent's share.]

E. G. S. (22/9).—(1) The new regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Acts do not apply to public institutions, but a similarity to the locked receptacle has been in force in hospitals for a long time under the term "kept in charge of the person responsible." A locked cupboard or room, as the case may be, is the only method of keeping the drugs safe and free from leakage. (2) There is nothing to debar a member of the medical staff having a key of the receptacle, but as you are responsible there should be no keys over which you have insufficient control. (3) The matron of a hospital has no *locus standi* in the case of "dangerous" drugs, and cannot hold a key. Such a course would provide a possible chance of leakage of your stocks into unauthorised hands.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

L. L. (15/7).—**LEMONADE CRYSTALS.**—It is difficult to prevent lemonade crystals from caking on continued storage. The trouble lies chiefly in the granulated sugar, which is hygroscopic to an extent according to the amount of invert sugar it contains. Try and get hard crystals consisting of pure sucrose in preference to cheaper moist sugars, which cannot be dried. Your sugar supplier will pass on your inquiry to the makers. Also dry all the other ingredients as mixed: (1) sweetening powder (saccharin 1, and caster sugar 16; (2) sweetened sugar (sweetening powder 1, and granulated sugar 32); (3) tartaric acid 8 oz., sweetened sugar 4 lb., yellow colouring liquid 90 minims, essence of lemon $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. Be sure that the yellow colouring liquid does not contain a hygroscopic preservative such as glycerin. The mixture should be divided by passing through a suitable sieve and spread thinly to dry, and again sieved before packing in dry bottles with waxed corks. Tins are rarely sufficiently air-tight to withstand prolonged exposure to atmospheric humidity.

Anchor (24/8).—**BOOKS** (1) *Endocrine glands*: Berkeley, W. N., "Principles and Practice of Endocrine Medicine." (21s. Kimpton, 1926.) Vincent, S., "Internal Secretion and the Ductless Glands." (25s. Arnold, 1924.) (2) *Lactic acid therapy*: Kopeloff, N., "Lactobacillus Acidophilus." (22s. 6d. Baillière, 1926.) (3) *Skin diseases*: Davis, H., "Skin diseases in General Practice." (25s. Oxford University Press, 1921.) (4) *Ultra-violet rays*: Ellis, C., and Well, A., "Chemical Action and Ultra-Violet Rays." (\$5. Chemical Catalog Co., 1925.) Hall, P., "Ultra-Violet Rays in the Treatment and Cure of Disease." (7s. 6d. Heinemann, 1924.) Luckeesh, M., "Ultra-Violet Radiation." (21s. Lockwood, 1923.)

Beta (17/9).—**VALUE OF BUSINESS.**—Such a business as the one you mention is worth three years' value of the true net profit plus the stock and fixtures at market valuation with anything further adducible for goodwill, as defined in the Commercial Compendium (*C. & D.*, September 18, p. 495). The freehold of the premises should be considered as a thing apart.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," October 14, 1876

Counter Prescribing

There are rumours abroad that the Medical Defence Association has at last resolved to try its strength in a conflict with the chemists and druggists. Since the now famous judgment of Baron Bramwell, and his interpretation of the Apothecaries' Act in the "Nottingham" trial, the association has been hugging to its bosom its new weapon with most affectionate embraces. We cannot wonder at their doing so. The new toy was a very attractive one, and, by cleverly displaying it, it has no doubt brought in a large contingent of country members. The leaders of the association, we have reason to believe, would be very well contented to preserve their glittering trophy in a glass case for the rest of their existence, for they know well enough that it is by no means suited for real action. Indeed, Baron Bramwell himself told them as good as this when he remarked that "it would be very unreasonable" to take proceedings in such a case as the one he had suggested as an infringement of the letter of the law. Unfortunately, however, the country doctors are not Baron Bramwells; they are firmly convinced that diseases are a providential arrangement to supply nourishment to themselves and their families, and to them, therefore, the newly-discovered interpretation of the law coincides with the eternal principles of justice. It is these useful gentlemen who have been forcing on the Medical Defence Association, and who, if they can, will before long upset the whole concern in their eagerness to clear the track of all intruders.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Gymnema.—*Gymnema sylvestre* R. Br., is a climbing shrubby plant belonging to the *Asclepiadaceæ*, used in India as a remedy for snake bite, and is said to possess emetic properties like ipecacuanha. Its only claim to notice is the curious property it possesses that the fresh leaves chewed destroy for some hours the power of the tongue to appreciate the taste of sugar, or, as is claimed by M. Edgeworth, for 24 hours. Dr. D. Hooper found that this power of destroying taste applies also to some bitters, for after chewing a good dose of the leaves he reported that quinine tasted like so much chalk. This curious property of the leaves appears to be dependent upon gymnemic acid, which occurs in the plant as a potassium salt to the extent of about six per cent. Dr. Hooper gives the formula of gymnemic acid as $C_{32}H_{55}O_{12}$. It occurs also in considerable quantity in *G. hirsutum*, W. and A. The sensitiveness of the palate to this limited anæsthetic action appears to vary with the individual, since W. Dymock states in his experience sugar taken into the mouth after chewing the fresh plant has a saltish taste, but is still easily recognisable. A. Quirini (Pharm. Zeitung, 1891, p. 401) states that gymnemic acid in doses of 0.3 to 0.4 grains acts as an emetic, but in much smaller doses is very effective in disguising the taste of bitter drugs. A half per cent. aqueous solution containing a little alcohol is used for rinsing the mouth just before taking the medicine.

H

Haarlem Oil.—See "Dutch Drops."

Hæmorrhage.—See Emergencies: Remedies.

Haikwan Tael.—A term for an uncoined weight of silver which the Chinese Maritime Customs uses in its collections and statistics; had the average value in United States currency of \$1.39 in 1919; \$1.24 in 1920; \$0.76 in 1921; \$0.83 in 1922; and \$0.80 in 1923. The sterling values were 6s. 4d. in 1919; 6s. 9½d. in 1920; 3s. 11d. in 1921; 3s. 9d. in 1922; and 3s. 5½d. in 1923. The Haikwan tael represents 583.3 grains of silver 1,000 fine, and is equal in value to \$1.50, Mexican. The dollar unit generally used in China is the so-called Mexican, the exchange value of which fluctuates.

Hair Brushes, Displaying.—In order to exhibit hair brushes to full advantage it is necessary to employ a display stand constructed for the purpose. There are several varieties of these, adapted to different classes of display. A stand which can be used either for the display of hand mirrors or for hair brushes with bristles or backs uppermost is an all-metal fitting with a steel-bronze finish. Balance is ensured by a loaded base, and an adjustable attachment enables the brushes to be arranged at any angle. When the brushes are placed in position the stand, apart from the base, is hidden from view, and thus full prominence is given to the brushes. A neat stand suitable for either counter or window use is one constructed to show a mirror, two hair brushes, two clothes brushes, and a comb. This stand consists of five uprights of metal, covered with black velvet. These uprights hold the brushes and mirror, and an ebonised, oak, or mahogany base, fitted with a groove and ridge into which the comb is lodged, makes an attractive setting for high-class articles of this description. For a cheaper class of display, several varieties of birch three-ply stands are available; and small nickelled hair-brush stands, with a sliding adjustable fitting which renders them adaptable for the exhibition of brushes of any size, can be obtained at quite low prices. Where goods of this type are

stocked it is an advantage to set apart a section of the counter or window specially for them, so that they can be displayed to full advantage, and not surrounded with other products. Special showcases, set apart for the exhibition of brushes and articles of a similar nature, are a good investment, and have the effect of turning a side-line into a profitable department.

Hairdressers.—Trade with hairdressers is cultivated with good results by some chemists, who prepare stock lotions and packed goods for them. There is an extensive selection of suitable recipes in "Pharmaceutical Formulas"; and specially contributed articles on this kind of trade appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 1923, I, 583, and 1925, II, 288 and 540. The more frequently used liquid shampoos and washes are usually sent out in Winchester quarts. A few retail chemists have introduced a hairdressing department as a side-line. In so doing they start with the advantage that they can sell preparations containing statutory poisons, and also unstamped known, admitted and approved remedies, neither of which can legally be retailed by hairdressers. Licences for electrical treatment, massage and so forth are issued by the local authority for each district. The Incorporated National Federation of Hairdressers, Ltd., has headquarters at 20 Cranbourne Gardens, London, N.W.11.

Hair Dyes, Injurious.—Some of the modern hair dyes depend upon phenylenediamine in some form or other. In a large number of cases they appear to be quite harmless; but in others, owing to idiosyncrasy, they produce acute forms of dermatitis, which have led to legal action and damages. It is usual to test these dyes on the skin for forty-eight hours before applying them generally to the hair; but this is no guarantee that dermatitis will not set in later. Other dyes (e.g., copper salts with pyrogallol acid) not infrequently cause unexpected results, owing to the presence of various vegetable substances, or soap, being left on the hair. Strict attention to detail should always be insisted upon on the labels of hair dyes. Henna is sometimes injurious, owing to faulty application or to some idiosyncrasy. Various chemical salts also not infrequently set up irritation owing to bad application.

Hair Preparations are not liable to medicine-stamp duty unless recommended for the treatment of disease, e.g., for alopecia. A hair lotion might also be recommended for headache, which would render it liable, unless the article were brought within the exemption applying to "known, admitted and approved" remedies. It should be noted that the Board of Customs and Excise do not regard the following as "ailments": Baldness (if not associated with alopecia), dandruff, nits (but not all parasites), and pests.

Haiti.—The Haitian customs tariff of 1926 provides specific rates of duty for a wide range of chemical and allied products. In several instances two rates are provided for the same goods: one based on the weight of the article, and the other an *ad valorem* rate of duty; wherever this is the case the higher rate of duty is charged. The following are the charges levied on certain pharmaceutical and other goods on entering Haiti, in gourdes for one kilo; where an *ad valorem* rate of duty also figures in the tariff it is given in parentheses: Inorganic acids, 0.05 (20 per cent.); carbolic, citric, oxalic, tartaric acid, 0.10 (20 per cent.); cinchona, quinine and its salts (except in the form of galenical or patented preparations); hair lotions, wines, 0.05 (5 per cent.); opium in all its forms, 25.00; alkaloids and their salts (except those of opium and quinine), 10.00; compound medicaments and patented medicines, containing under 14 per cent. of alcohol, 2.00 (50 per cent.), containing over 14 per cent. of alcohol, 4.00 (75 per cent.); pharmaceutical products, medicinal preparations, plasters, empty capsules, not specifically mentioned, 1.00 (20 per cent.); vaccines, serums, mercury and its salts, bismuth salts, potassium iodide, organic compounds of arsenic and of bismuth used in the treatment of trypanosomiasis, 0.10 (5 per cent.); glycerin, crude, 0.60; refined, 0.75 (20 per cent.); chaulmoogra oil, 0.10; cod-liver oil, 0.30; preparations in which cod-liver oil constitutes the chief ingredient, 0.50 (20 per cent.); toilet, shaving and medicated soaps, 1.50 (30 per cent.); perfumes and essences,

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6.00 (30 per cent.); dentifrices, 1.75 (20 per cent.); aromatic salts, 4.00 (30 per cent.); hair oils and lotions, 2.00 (30 per cent.); cosmetics, 6.00 (50 per cent.); essential oils, 20.00 (20 per cent.); bay rum, 1.50; pomades, 3.00 (40 per cent.); vegetable drugs used in pharmacy, 0.25 (20 per cent.); animal products used in medicine, crude, 0.30 (20 per cent.); ginseng, 0.30.

Half-holiday.—See Early Closing.

Hall-marks.—See Assay Offices.

Hamilton's Pills.—The use of this description as the name of an article does not render the pills liable to medicine-stamp duty, the *C. & D.* having convinced the Board of Customs and Excise that there have never been any proprietary rights in the pills.

Hanbury Medal.—At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council held in December 1875, it was proposed by the late Mr. Thomas Greenish that a gold medal should be founded in memory of Daniel Hanbury (who had died earlier in the year), and should be awarded for original research in connection with materia medica and pharmacy. The first recipient of the medal was Friedrich August Flückiger, joint author with Hanbury of "Pharmacographia"; it was presented to him during the International Pharmaceutical Congress held in London in 1881. Until recently it was bestowed in each alternate year. The trusteeship of the fund is vested in the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society; the adjudicators, as originally provided, are the respective Presidents of the Linnean, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Societies and of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, together with one pharmaceutical chemist nominated by the two last-named Presidents. (These two are now identical.) In 1903 the late Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., placed in charge of the trustees a fund of the annual value of £25, yielding the sum of £50 biennially, to be presented to the recipient of the medal. Among those who have been so distinguished are J. E. Howard, J. M. Maisch, Eugène Collin, David Hooper, A. Tschirch, F. B. Power, E. M. Holmes, H. G. Greenish and E. C. Perrot.

Handbills.—The distribution of handbills in the street is not a method of sales promotion which is to be generally recommended. It has a lack of dignity and a suggestion of cheapness about it which is hardly in conformity with the business status of a retail chemist. Handbills, like sandwich boards, are relics of early advertising methods which are going into disuse. When handbills are pressed into the hands of passers-by the usual procedure is for them to glance at the paper, screw it into a ball, and throw it away. The only instances in which either method might be justified would be in connection with local carnivals, shopping weeks, and so on, when an unconventional turn can be given to the idea by dressing the distributors up in fancy clothes, or in a garb which has some bearing on the product being advertised. A more effective method of distributing handbills is to have them delivered at the doors of local residents. When using this system the trader should employ a man or boy whom he can trust to place the leaflets in every letter-box, and not drop them on the doorstep, where they run the risk of being blown about. If the retailer decides to make use of handbills it is worth while having them decently printed and attractively laid out.

Hanging Signs.—A useful and ornamental addition to the shop-front is a sign hanging at right angles to the window. The advantage of such a sign is that passers-by can see the retailer's name and trade from a further distance than they can the same particulars on the fascia over the shop-front. When the shop is closed a hanging sign helps to impress these details a little more firmly upon the memory of passers-by. These signs look attractive if carried out with a bracket and frame in wrought iron, with panels and ornaments in repoussé copper, and bright lettering on a bronze ground; or with both sides glazed, and letters painted or enamelled in any blending colour. Illuminated box-signs, too, can be obtained for hanging outside the shop. A particularly

attractive variety of these is one in which the glass containing the lettering or design is set in lead-coated, sheet-steel box frames, enamelled white inside, and non-corrosive black outside, held in place by copper clips, thus being easily replaceable. The lettering and designs are executed on the back of the glass in any colours desired. The box has a door at the bottom to give easy access to the interior. A feature of this sign is that only one light is necessary. This is placed in a specially designed roof cowl, which reflects a well-diffused light through the lettering. Anything in the way of glaringly lighted or blatant, highly coloured signs should be rigidly avoided; and where the shop-front is carried out in an old style, or the premises have any historical associations, it is advisable also to avoid signs of too modern character. Retailers, before having signs of this nature erected outside their shops, should ascertain whether there are any local by-laws regarding the fixing of these adjuncts over public thoroughfares.

Hardwickia Balsam.—This balsam, known as African copaiba, is of somewhat uncertain botanical origin. It is usually ascribed to *Hardwickia Mannii*, but may possibly be derived from *Oxyctigma Mannii* or *Daniella thurifera*. It is a thick, viscid oleo-resin resembling ordinary copaiba in appearance and odour. It is sometimes used as an adulterant of true copaiba. It contains about 40-55 per cent. of essential oil, which has, from time to time, been found as an adulterant of various essential oils. It has the following characters:—Specific gravity, 0.915 to 0.932; optical rotation, + 5 to + 37°; refractive index, 1.5000 to 1.5060; acid value, 5 to 10; and ester value, 0-6.

Harrison Memorial Medal.—Towards the close of the year 1919 the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society decided to institute a memorial to the late Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Harrison, C.M.G., B.Sc., Ph.C., who died on November 4, 1918. The medal is awarded annually, together with a prize of books or apparatus, to a pharmacist of not more than five years' standing who has presented, not later than July 14, a paper or papers of sufficient merit representing original work on the chemistry of drugs. The adjudicators are six in number; three are nominated by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and three by the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Registrar, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

Hartshorn and Oil.—An instructive discussion took place in 1910 in the correspondence columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as to the best formula for "hartshorn and oil." The oldest formula quoted, dating from 1843, was for a liquid prepared by shaking solution of ammonia 1 part with "best" olive oil 3 parts. More than one correspondent gave solution of ammonia 1 with colza oil 2 as the correct recipe. Others gave a mixture of sesame oil and colza oil, or of nut oil and almond oil, as the liquid to be shaken with ammonia solution; and a few used strong solution of ammonia and distilled water measured separately. The broad distinction between these types of preparation is that some contained ammonia solution to the extent of a fourth by volume of the total product, while in others the proportion was a third or more. Gray's "Supplement" (1818) gives, under the heading "Oil and Hartshorn," five formulas, including one taken from the London Pharmacopœia and one from that of Dublin. All consist of an oil or oils shaken with a solution of ammonia or of ammonium carbonate. Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia" (18th ed.) states that "hartshorn and oil" is "usually solution of ammonia 1 and almond oil 3, shaken together." Squire's "Companion" gives a substantially identical formula, but on another page remarks that linimentum ammoniæ, B.P., is "the modern representative of hartshorn and oil." The British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1911, regarded hartshorn and oil as a synonym for linimentum ammoniæ, B.P., but the current edition (1923) makes the more guarded statement that the British Pharmacopœia liniment "is also known as hartshorn and oil."



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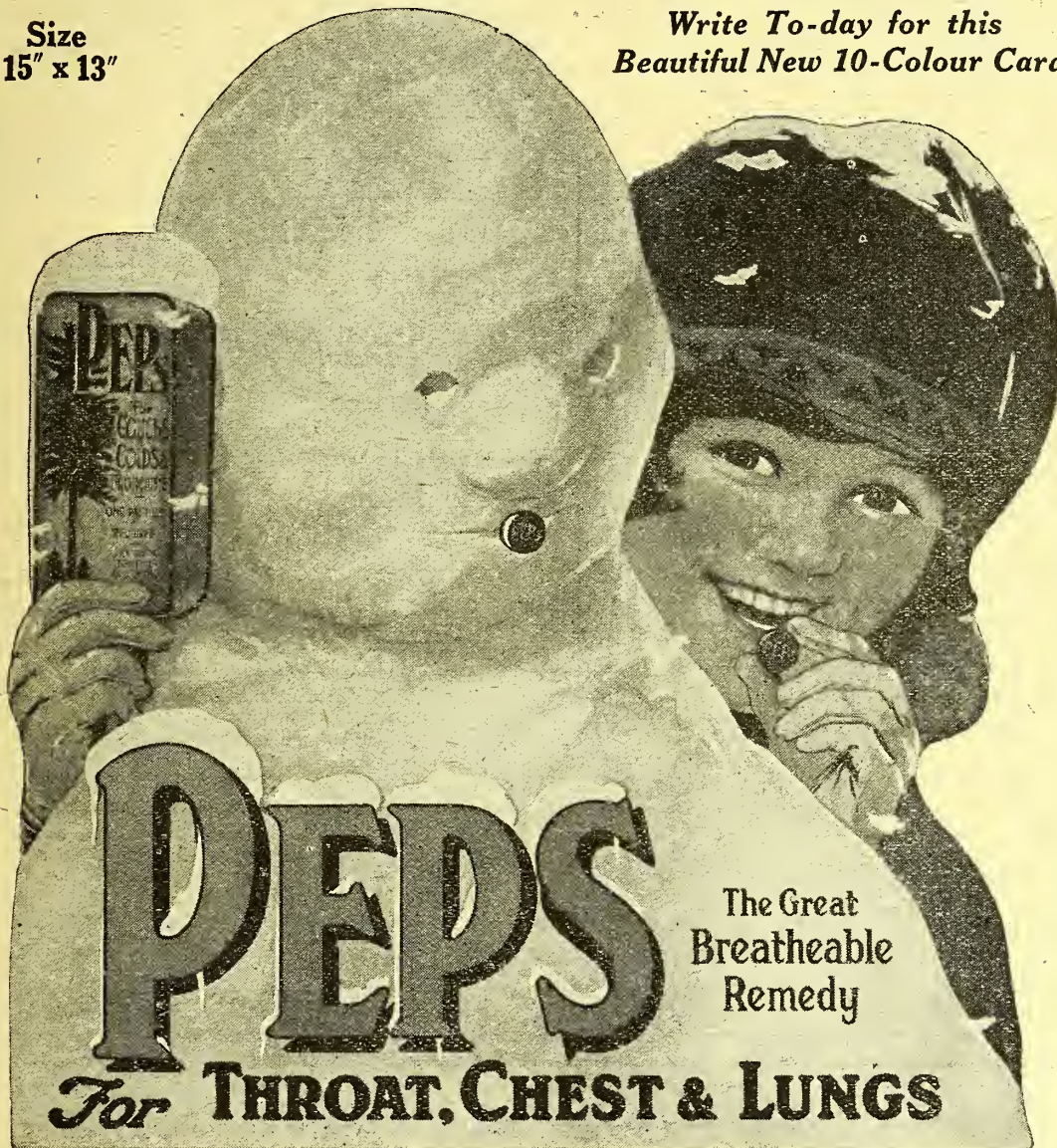
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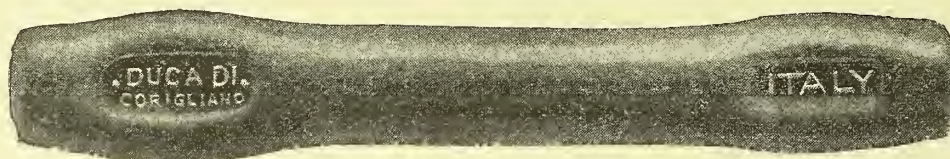
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" 6/3 "	6 " "	
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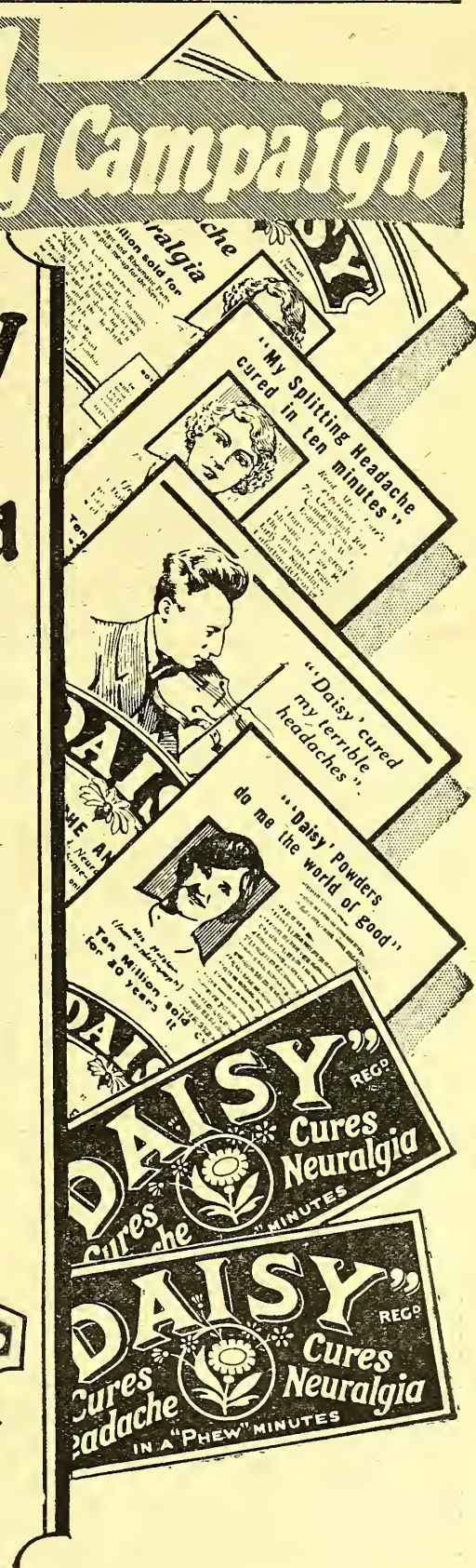
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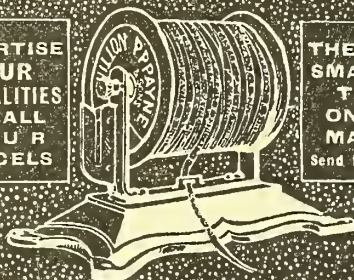
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**Do your customers know
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bills already sent you.****Let the public see
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and on your counters, and
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"THE BEST"**HOLLANDSCHE
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Registered Trade Mark.

Sold in tins 4½d. and 1/6 each.

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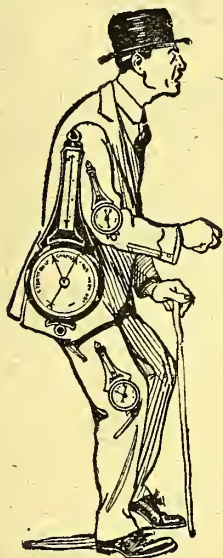
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BRITAIN'S BEST COUGH CURE

Bottles 1/3, 3/-, 5/- (P.A.T.A.)

Lozenges 1/3 & 3/- (P.A.T.A.)



It does not matter where the Barometer is

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will deal with the trouble, be it

**Rheumatoid Arthritis, Neuritis,
Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago
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Quick Sales.

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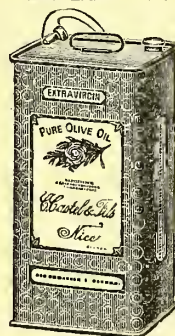
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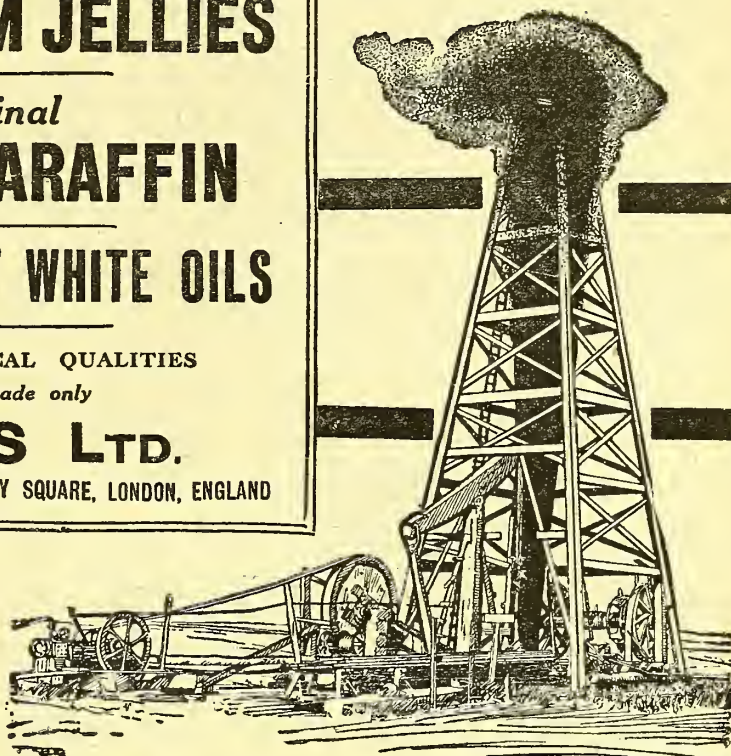
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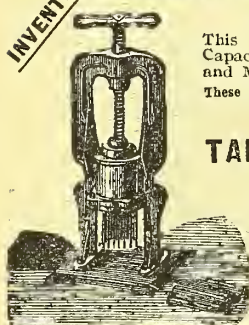
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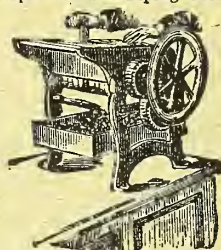


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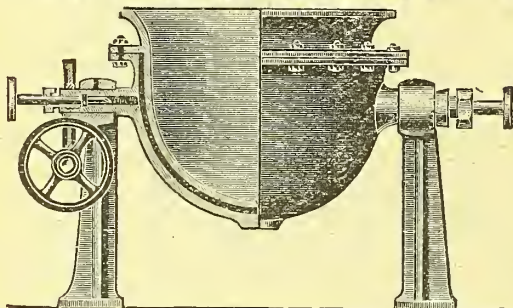
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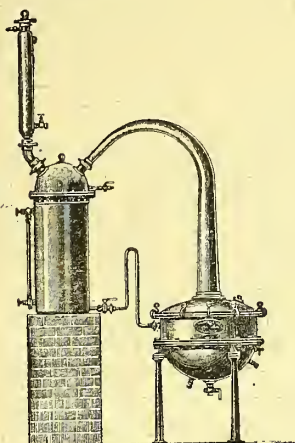
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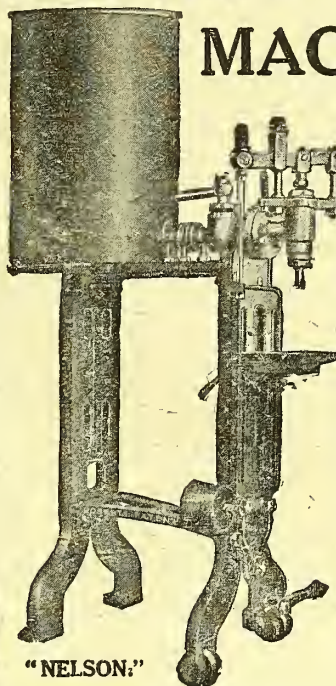
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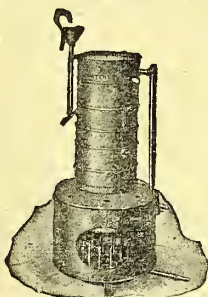
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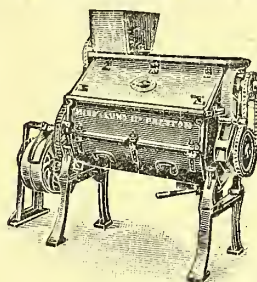
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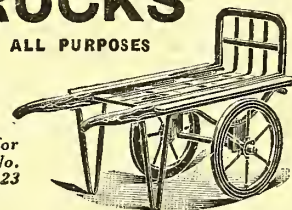
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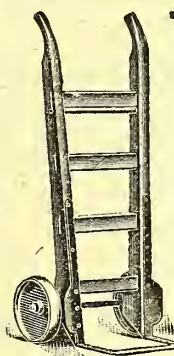
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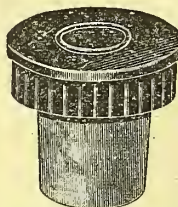
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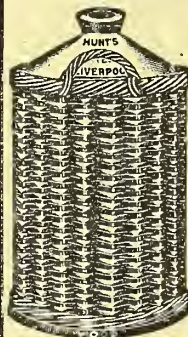
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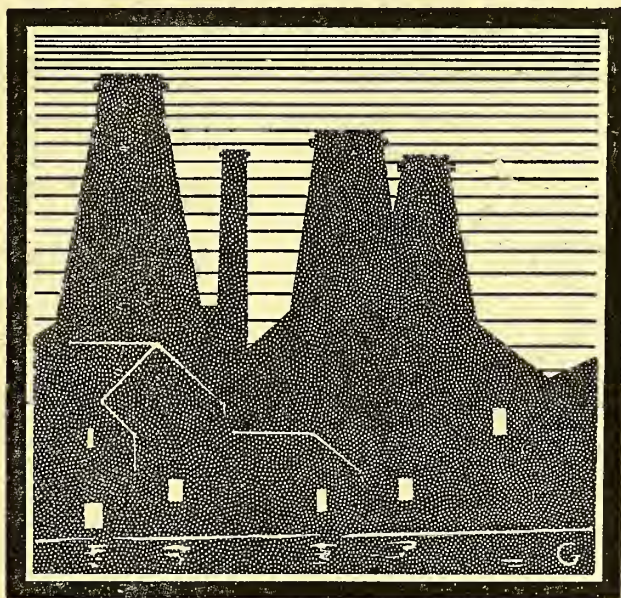
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42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

OCTOBER 23, 1926

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

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3.—LONDON, W. (Distant Suburb).—Light Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business; established many years; returns £2,500 per annum; gross profit 40 per cent.; double-fronted shop; good working stock; six-roomed house, bath-room; moderate rent lease 16 years unexpired. Further details on application.

4.—MIDDLESEX (Few Miles Out).—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns about £2,000 per annum at good prices; double-fronted shop; held on lease at moderate rental; price £1,250, or valuation terms entertained.

5.—ILFORD (Within Easy Distance of).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, £20 to £25 weekly; attractive double-fronted shop, good stock; lock-up pharmacy; lease about 19 years to run; price £760.

6.—LONDON, W.—For Sale for Removal Purposes, the Goodwill of an old-established Surgical Rubber Goods Business, returning about £15,000 per annum. Further information furnished on application.

7.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Drug Stores and Herbalist; established 30 years; returns, £34 to £40 weekly; corner shop in main road; good living accommodation; held on lease; price for immediate sale, £550.

8.—BUCKS (Borders of Market Town).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns approach £4,000, with net profit about £1,000 per annum; good frontage; large house; new lease for 7, 14 or 21 years will be granted; price £2,500.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

9.—MONMOUTH.—General Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business, old established; returns £2,030; net profit £400; double-fronted shop; living accommodation; electric light; private entrance; garden; price, to include property, £1,450; there is an existing mortgage of £500 which can be taken over.

10.—NORTH KENT.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns for current year will be about £2,000; net profit £600; single-fronted shop; small living accommodation; private entrance; rent £40 per annum; long lease; terms: lease, goodwill and fixtures £1,200, plus stock at valuation.

11.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Very good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; established about a century; returns exceed £40 weekly; gross profit 35 per cent.; single-fronted shop, heavily stocked; sublets show £77 per annum profit rental. Further details on application.

12.—NEWCASTLE (Near).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with good Shipping connection; established 40 years; returns approach £4,500, and net profit £850; living accommodation; stock and fixtures estimated at £2,700; rent £80; property may be purchased; price for the business £3,200, or near offer.

13.—MIDDLESEX (Death Vacancy).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns between £1,200 and £1,400, with scope for increase; double-fronted shop, with good house and garden. Executors wish to dispose of the premises on which there is an unexpired lease of 75 years. Further details on application.

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2.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Recently-established Cash Pharmacy, with Kodak Agency; average takings £15 15s. per week, which could be considerably increased by energetic qualified man; lock-up shop, rent 5s. per week, house attached; price for goodwill and fixtures, £275; stock to suit purchaser; offers invited. (36)

3.—ALFRETON, DERBYS.—Old-established Business, held on lease, 7 years to run; rent £50 p.a.; returns over £2,000 p.a.; premises on main road, and consist of shop, large house, 4 outside warehouses and garage; proprietor, unqualified, and devoting his time to optical business; price £1,500 all in, or £1,300 without optics; exceedingly good opportunity for energetic Chemist; well worth investigation. (84)

4.—HANWELL.—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business for quick disposal; established 30 years; held on lease, with 16 years to run, at a rental of £75 per annum; returns average £50 per week, all cash; stock about £700; good house attached; price £1,750. Write for particulars and order. (77)

5.—LONDON, S.W.—Unique opportunity to acquire Cash Retail Dispensing Business, established over a century, situated in busy main thoroughfare; lock-up shop, with store room above; lease 13 years at £100 p.a.; returns approximately £50 per week under management; well fitted and good saleable stock carried; price for quick sale, £1,750. (38)

6.—LONDON, S.W. SUBURB.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business on lease, 20 years to run at £65 p.a.; returns under management £18 per week; could be considerably increased; stock, fixtures and fittings at recent valuation, £682; cash price for quick sale, £700; good reasons for disposal; specially recommended. (76)

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9.—LONDON, N.—The opportunity occurs for energetic chemist to acquire really good Business in a busy locality; double-fronted corner shop, new front, modern fittings; established a century; rent, £80; returns average £45 per week; N.H.I. £40 per month; net profits, £500 a year; strongly recommended; price, £1,750. (79)

10.—TO CLOSE A TRUST.—SALFORD.—Old-established corner Shop, with 3 large windows and large house, part of which could be sub-let; rent, £120 p.a.; returns, £2,000, all cash; price for goodwill, £300; stock and fixtures, about £900; well worth inspection; write for further particulars. (81)

11.—STOCKPORT.—Splendid opportunity to acquire a Business in main shopping thoroughfare; premises on lease; 7 years to run; rent £80, including rates. turnover £1,000 p.a., which can be considerably increased by smart man; no living accommodation; stock and fixtures about £650. (67)

12.—STAFFS.—An excellent opportunity for a young Chemist to acquire a sound and exceptionally profitable Business in a good working-class district; lease 7 years at rent and rates £50 p.a.; nearest opposition one mile; good house and garden; £350 net profits; audited accounts available; fixtures, fittings and goodwill £250; stock at valuation, about £250, which can be adjusted to suit purchaser; part purchase price can remain; inquiries appreciated. (78)

13.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Drug Stores in busy main road, thickly populated district; turnover last year £755, all cash; could be doubled in qualified hands; no serious opposition; good living accommodation; large garden; quick sale, £500, or near offer. Write for further particulars and order to view. (66)

14.—ESSEX.—Old-established, good-class Family Business in nice district, on lease 20 years at £150 p.a., comprising three shops and house, two shops being let at a rental of £267 p.a.; very little Dispensing; returns £42 per week; stock about £1,200; Kodak Agency; excellent living accommodation; separate entrance; good reasons for disposal; for quick sale price £2,300 all at, or nearest offer. (85)

15.—MANCHESTER SUBURB.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business in charming residential suburb; returns, £30 per week, all cash; no opposition; Kodak Agency; freehold will be sold £1,000, or let on lease at £90 p.a.; price for lease and goodwill £250; stock and fixtures at valuation, approximately £750. Further particulars on application. (82)

Stocktaking and Valuation of Businesses undertaken at moderate inclusive fee. Chemists are invited to consult us in respect of their requirements in connection with sale or purchase of businesses. Chemists in the North are requested to communicate with our Liverpool Offices.

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5.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Middle-class Retail, in large town; returns average £2,050; books audited; house attached; stock and fixtures worth £650; price, with property, £1,450; mortgage arranged.

6.—LONDON, S.W.—Profitable Cash Retail; under unqualified manager; returns about £1,550; plenty of scope; low rent; small living accommodation; price £775; worth attention.

7.—LONDON (WESTERN SUBURB).—Profitable Cash Retail; under unqualified management; present returns £10 a week; was doing £18; rent 15s. a week clear; price for quick sale £350; suit beginner; owner left trade.

8.—TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD (near).—For quick disposal, very profitable Chemist's Business, with Optics; returns £1,650; net profit £699; books audited; modern well-fitted pharmacy; good stock; price £1,000; £350 can remain.

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£1,300 RETURNS, YORKS.—Seaside Fashionable Resort now in full swing; good position; Light Retail and Dispensing; plenty of scope for increase; price £800.

£2,000 RETURNS, MIDLAND CITY.—Light Retail; good house; lease or will sell freehold; price of business, £1,000.

£1,000 RETURNS, BRANCH; light Retail; Midlands; price £500.

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The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BIRMINGHAM.—Cash Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business for Sale, situated in busy district; returns £2,000 under management (proprietor would greatly increase); low rent on lease; Kodak and other Agencies; N.H.I. about 4,000 yearly; accountant's figures; an opportunity to acquire a bargain; references required; good reason for sale. 254/9, Office of this Paper.

BLACKBURN (main road).—Cash Drug Stores; returns £950 per annum; no Dispensing; large single-fronted shop; new stock and fixtures, value £300; 3 or 8 years' lease; rent £80 per annum; price £320. 250/39, Office of this Paper.

HOME COUNTY.—Retail Chemist's Business and Property for Sale through death of owner; turnover between £1,200 and £1,400 yearly; pleasant locality; comfortable house and garden. For further information, apply "Executor," 91/141, Office of this Paper.

HULL.—£550 buys the stock, fixtures and goodwill of a genuine Chemist's Business; returns last 12 months £1,200; rent low; lease; house attached; stock valued £400. Reply to 252/6, Office of this Paper.

INLAND WATERING PLACE.—Old-established Business and Freehold Premises for Sale, in best position in the main road of very desirable town; returns exceed £7,000; good profits; price, £10,000. 91/140, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL (main thoroughfare).—Old-established Business; good-class Dispensing, with N.H.I., also Photographic (Kodak Agency); populous neighbourhood, and business is capable of big improvement; good roomy house attached; if desired premises may be bought, or a lease may be had. Further particulars may be obtained from 253/25, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—For disposal, a Cash Drug Store in main road, conducted by lady well advanced in years; present takings average £30 per week; qualified man would increase considerably; very good house and well fitted shop; price £1,250. Apply, "Vendor," 91/142, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (within 2 miles).—A sound, old-established Business, with Photography; well fitted and stocked; modern windows; in a very densely-populated district; good living accommodation; electric light throughout; lease can be arranged; an immediate opportunity, with sound prospects; giving up business for health reasons; price, about £825 for quick disposal; unique offer; no triflers. 252/35, Office of this Paper.

NORTH MIDLANDS.—Working-class district; heavy N.H.I.; low overhead charges; very nice house; Wine Licence; turnover £1,400 at good profits; price, valuation and small sum for goodwill (about £750); nicely fitted shop; corner position; main road. *Bona-fide* buyers apply 251/5, Office of this Paper.

S.W. (working-class neighbourhood).—Good paying Cash Business and Property; profit about £650; capable of improvement; price asked, £1,450. Write "D." 254/2, Office of this Paper.

WESTERN SUBURB.—Branch; under management; turnover £2,000, increasing; scope for Optics; rent, £120, including flat; price £1,250. Apply, with banker's reference, to 252/8, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—Good position Drug Stores; valuation only £175; stock at cost (no rubbish); three large front windows; good living accommodation; splendid opportunity for Photographic and N.H.I.; takings about £10 weekly. Further particulars (*bona-fide*), 248/40, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, the old-established Business of Chemist and Druggist for many years carried on by the late R. C. Johnson at Market Place, Brigg (Lines). Full particulars sent by return on application to John Barkers, Solicitors, Grimsby.

GENUINE Wholesale and Retail Chemist's Business for Sale in the South of England, 40 miles from London; combined turnover is now about £6,000, and there are excellent prospects of further business; the retail turnover is about £2,700; stock and fixtures valued at £2,000; long lease; double-fronted shop, warehouses, and a newly-built electrically-equipped dark room; only applicants with ready money need apply; separate living accommodation can be purchased; price, £3,750; no agents. 253/13, Office of this Paper.

WELL-FITTED and stocked Chemist, N.W. London; under management, neglected; doing £14, could double; small living accommodation; N.H.I., Kodak Agency; £450; bargain; stamp reply. 253/37, Office of this Paper.

100 YEARS old Pharmacy in Essex; turnover £40; Kodak Agency; no rent or rates for 20 years; let off covers all outgoings; owner buying larger business; side entrance and garage. Offers to 252/24, Office of this Paper.

£450 (£350 down).—Double-fronted West-End Business; nicely fitted and fairly well stocked; cheap rent; good profits. 252/9, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED,

LIVERPOOL or town in North Midlands.—Advertiser is anxious to get to above district, and would like to get into communication with any chemist who, having a good business so situated, is contemplating selling in the near future; advertiser guarantees to treat all communications in strict confidence and can supply references. 252/38, Office of this Paper.

SMALL, well-fitted Cash Pharmacy or Drug Stores, pleasant healthy locality, South or South Midlands, preferably within 30 miles of London, but not essential; must show net profit £5 or more; on lease at low or moderate rent; small modern house, bath (h. and c.); cash waiting. B. Simpson, 52 Draper Street, Leicester.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE or adjacent district. — Business required; sound concern preferred; neglected business or premises with good prospect considered; good living accommodation essential; cash ready for a quick transaction in case of a suitable business; strictest confidence will be observed. Full particulars to 246/11, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Chemist Business within 100 miles of London; net profit £400-£500; good living accommodation; long lease at low rent an advantage; good scope for Optics. Full particulars to "Fascist," c/o Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, S.E.

WANTED, small Country Retail Business; Surrey or Kent preferred; Kodak Agency; house and garden attached; must bear strictest investigation. Replies (in confidence) 246/34, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, high-class Toilet and Dispensing Business, with substantial cash turnover, situated in South of England or Midlands, in pleasant and progressive town; must be modernly fitted; Kodak Agency; no Optics; cash available; Partnership in large business or suitable premises for opening considered. R. H. Hands, "Cotswold," Keswick Road, Boscombe, Hants

PREMISES FOR DISPOSAL.

DISPENSING CHEMIST.—A grand opportunity to establish a paying Branch in wonderful position close to Tube Station near Golders Green, where hundreds of new houses have recently been erected and occupied; a handsome parade of shops recently completed, adjoining the station, in what will shortly become a densely populated neighbourhood; capital residential flat over shop; premises can be rented at £300 per annum or sold freehold at £3,000; a wonderful chance for a progressive man. Leslie Raymond, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices (facing Tube Station), Golders Green, N.W.11. Telephone: Speedwell 1601 (3 lines).

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METOL, 5-lb. tin; perfect condition. What offers for cash? W.P.T.A., Ltd., 82 St. Thomas Street, S.E.1.

AGENCIES.

LIVE local Agents desired for famous Glycerine Rosewater Jelly for chapped hands; attractive tubes without price; write for terms. "Chaps," 91/128, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

MANUFACTURERS of high-class Toilet Preparations would like to hear from Manufacturers' Agents open for a new line; very attractive Bottles and Labels. Write, stating service offered, 250/25, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

LARGE new Half Shop to Let in Mill Hill; attractive new front; size 40 ft. deep by 8½ ft. wide; best position in main street; rapidly growing high-class suburb; very little opposition; excellent opportunity. Gerrard, 107 Broadway, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

NOTICE.

MR. J. GEORGE L. EVANS, Chemist and Druggist, has acquired the old-established Business of Geo. Lines & Co., Chemists, Hertford, which will be carried on under the name of Geo. Lines & Co., as heretofore.

All accounts due from the firm to this date will be discharged by the late owners, and after this date by Mr. J. G. L. Evans.

All accounts due to the firm will be payable to him.
Hertford. 18th October, 1926.

APPRENTICE WANTED

APPRENTICE.—Messrs. Southons, The City Chemists, have an opening for a young gentleman; no premium required; son of Pharmacist preferred. Apply, by letter, to 5 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, qualified Manager, not above 30, for new branch opening about October 30; good house, and bath attached. Send all particulars, photo if possible, and salary required, to J. Bates, Dunmore House, New Road, Willenhall, Staffs.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Smart Junior; must be capable Dispenser and quick worker; state age, salary, and fullest particulars first letter. Whiteley, Chemist, 7 Charminster Road, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, young male Assistant for high-class Retail and Dispensing business; with London or South Coast experience preferred. Please enclose photograph with application. Parris & Greening, 105 Church Road, Hove.

CHELMSFORD.—A capable unqualified male Assistant wanted, now or in a month's time. Apply, with full particulars, salary expected and photo (if possible), to T. Bellamy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Tindal Square.

COVENTRY.—Wanted at once, qualified lady, accustomed to busy Counter and Dispensing business. Apply by letter (or interview if near to Coventry), giving full particulars as to salary required, recent references, and when disengaged, 91/131, Office of this Paper.

CROYDON.—An experienced male Assistant required, age about 25. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to C. Dickinson, 119 South End, Croydon.

ILFRACOMBE.—Wanted, experienced Assistant, accustomed to good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business. Full particulars to J. H. Scott, Pharmaceutical Chemist, J. H. Scott, Ltd., 110 High Street, Ilfracombe.

LONDON.—Junior or Improver wanted; Window-dressing and general routine. State age, salary, etc. Venables, Chemist, 162 Shepherd's Bush Road, London, W.6.

LONDON, E.—Smart Junior or Improver for N.H.I. and quick Counter trade. Write or call, A. Rees, Chemist, 152 Mile End Road, E.1.

LONDON, E.C.—Qualified Branch Manager required for Retail and N.H.I. business in working-class neighbourhood; permanency and good prospects for capable manager. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, references, etc., to 252/37, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant wanted (outdoors) for quick Cash Retail; no Sunday duty; close 1 o'clock Thursdays. State age, salary required; and full experience. Brooks', 509 New Cross Road, S.E.14.

LONDON, S.E.—Required, fully qualified lady or gentleman to manage; age 28-30; good references essential; state height and salary required; clever Salesman and quick Dispenser (N.H.I.). Apply 253/10, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Lady Assistant (Hall Certificate) required for Counter, Dispensing, etc.; must be quick and accurate Dispenser; middle class, with N.H.I. Apply, giving names of references, age, salary required, etc. Required to start in a week or two. 253/4, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Young qualified Assistant for brick cash business in working-class district; able to dress a good selling window and a tactful Salesman; progressive berth for suitable man; commence £6 weekly. Please state age, height, full details of experience, and when at liberty. Interview will be required. 252/26, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Assistant (Junior) and an Improver required for a good-class Dispensing and Retail business; moderate hours; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving full particulars in first instance, to 253/5, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, smart, capable Assistant with ideas; must be a good Counterman. State full particulars of experience and remuneration required to 254/1, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Wanted, an elderly qualified man; light duties. Please state full particulars in first letter re salary, etc., and references. Apply, by letter only, to "M. L." 24 Walker Road, Victoria Avenue, Blackley, near Manchester.

MIDLANDS.—A successful firm of Chemists are desirous of corresponding with a first-class man, capable of opening a business for them in a good business town (main thoroughfare) within 20 miles of Birmingham; good house attached; good commission offered. 251/15, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—Required shortly qualified Branch Manager; splendid opportunity for live man with modern business methods; no Sunday or holiday duty; only applicants seeking a permanency will be considered; give full particulars in first letter. 251/6, Office of this Paper.

AN Improver or Junior as sole assistant to principal; must be gentlemanly and well trained for a Family and Dispensing trade. Write (with photo), Mullinger, Chemist, Sudbry Town, Wembley.

ASSISTANT required for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing photo, to R. H. Fowler, 56 London Road, Southampton.

AT once, unqualified Junior Assistant; must have good references; progressive post. Phone 97, or write, Macarthy's, Ltd., Chemists, Romford.

COMPETENT Assistant (preferably qualified) required for N.H. Insurance Dispensing Department; similar experience necessary. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, etc., to Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109, 111, 113 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2. Ten minutes from Liverpool Street Station.

JUNIOR wanted, towards end of November, for Counter, Stock and Assist in Dispensing; knowledge of Photography; state where experience has been obtained, age, height, references, salary. Hopkins Bros., 8 High Street, Bilston.

JUNIOR Assistant required, London district; well up in Window Dressing and Counter Work. Apply by letter, with full particulars to Parkes Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, N.W.1.

JUNIOR Assistant and an Improver required for middle-class district, 12 miles from London (south), both unqualified; must have been well trained. Please state height, age, when disengaged, salary required, with full particulars of training; photo if possible. 254/11, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant required at once; must be an accurate and quick Dispenser; preference given to applicant adaptable for Counter and other shop duties; staff includes two other assistants and shop boy. Please call, or write full particulars re age, height, experience and salary required. Maurice Jones, M.P.S., 204 Church Road, Willesden, N.W.

LADY Dispenser (Hall Certificate) for Church End district; Counter experience essential. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to Parkes Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, N.W.1.

LADY, qualified (Locnm), wanted at once for S.E. district; also lady Assistant, unqualified; one accustomed to Fancy Trade preferred. Apply Bewells, Ltd., 19/21 Pitfield Street, N.1.

PART-TIME Assistant wanted, male, about 28 hours weekly, mostly afternoons and evenings. Neale, 28 Circus Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

PERMANENCY.—Wanted, immediately, qualified Assistant for Agricultural light business in Wales; single; abstainer; living very moderate; services will be appreciated; moderate salary. Apply with the usual particulars in first letter and when disengaged; interview arranged. Apply 251/16, Office of this Paper.

SMART Junior wanted for good-class Pharmacy; must be tall and of good appearance. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience, salary required, and photo, to Ailsby, Chemist, Whittlesey, Cambs.

QUALIFIED Manager required for good-class business in riverside town; must be good Prescriber and Dispenser, and have some knowledge of agricultural work. Apply, stating age, salary, experience, etc., to Mrs. Holme, Market Place, Wallingford. Applicants unanswered in 4 days declined.

QUALIFIED Manager required; one used to quick Counter trade preferred. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary, to Waters, Chemists, Darlington.

QUALIFIED Assistant, must be smart and of good appearance, for residential district pharmacy; young man and abstainer preferred. State salary, references, and photo (to be returned) to 253/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, Junior, male, for high-class West-End Dispensing business. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to 91/139, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant for West-End; French an advantage; scope for buying business shortly. 252/90, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for London, S.W.; not over 35; usual qualifications, which must include excellent Salesmanship and used to very good-class district. 91/134, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant or Manager wanted for good middle class; knowledge of Photography an advantage. Please state age and salary required, outdoor, to "Hants," 253/28, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED shortly, smart Junior or Improver for high-class Pharmacy in N.W. London; a Scot preferred; must have good appearance and undeniable references. Send full particulars of experience, salary required, and photo to 252/7, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required for quick Counter trade, Dispensing and Window-dressing. Apply, giving full particulars, to R. Leeson, 64 Bellevue Road, Southampton.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted. Salary and usual particulars, Bishop, Thames Ditton.

UNQUALIFIED male Assistant to take First Sales in Drug and Photographic Department in N.W. London Store; must be good Salesman; previous experience essential. Full particulars as to salary required, etc., to 91/137, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required, well up in Dispensing, N.H.I., good Window-dresser and Salesman. Write, giving full particulars of experience, age, salary required, and copies of testimonials or references, to 253/14, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG qualified Assistant required shortly for good Family business, London; progressive berth for the right man. Apply, usual particulars, G. W. Todd, c/o Mortons Cash Chemists, 510 Harrow Road, Paddington, W.9.

YOUNG ladies required, with good experience in Retail Pharmacy, for Clerical Work in London; interview necessary. Give full particulars, experience and salary required. Reply 251/17, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG qualified Assistant wanted immediately; accurate and neat Dispenser essential, also practical knowledge of Photography; progressive post for smart, energetic man; send copies only references in first letter. Applications not replied to in seven days respectfully declined. Clarke, Pharmacist, Torquay.

YOUNG lady Dispenser required in good-class Family business; experience in Counter work essential; North London; mention height, experience and salary. 252/5, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

IRELAND.—Representative required. Write, giving full particulars, age, experience, etc., Thos. Guest & Co., Ltd., Carruthers Street, Manchester.

A NORTHERN Firm of Manufacturing Chemists require an Assistant Chemist, whose duties will be Analytical and supervision of the smaller manufacturing; must be a Pharmacist, and A.I.C. University Graduate preferred. Apply, giving full particulars, to 245/10, Office of this Paper.

ALL-ROUND man required as Assistant in Manufacturing Laboratory; used to modern plant and methods; experienced in Manufacture of Tinctures, Ointments and Galenicals generally. Give full particulars and state wage required in first letter to Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

FIRST-CLASS Northern Wholesale House requires fully experienced Pill and Tablet Maker. Write, stating wages required, giving references, to 91/144, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Clerk, well educated, good at figures, who has spent a couple of years or so in the Wholesale Drug Trade, wanted in Buying Department of Manufacturing Chemists. Apply, stating age and salary required, to 91/129, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS require Representatives for Yorkshire and Lancashire, with connections among Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, to carry Powder Puffs as additional line; commission basis. 254/13, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Small Manufacturers require few additional Representatives, with connections, to carry their product as side line on commission. Reply (in confidence), stating territory covered, lines carried, to "Chemico," c/o 91 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.12.

REPRESENTATIVES required, with good connections Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, for London and Home Counties; first-class easy selling side line priced below advertised brands; liberal commission. Reply, with full particulars, stating ground covered, 250/17, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required, with sound connection among Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores in London and the suburbs, to carry well-known and advertised Toilet Preparation on commission basis. Apply, giving full particulars of other lines carried, districts covered, and past experience, 91/127, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required, London and provinces, for entirely new quick seller, retailing 5s.; no competition; enormous market; only gentlemen with proved connection and sales entertained; liberal commission terms, with progression. Write only and fully, "Rep," 4 Dollis Road, London, N.3.

REPRESENTATIVES all over England required on good commission basis, calling on Chemists to handle latest novelty; retails 3s. 6d. each; wonderful opportunity to make big money. Apply 91/135, Office of this Paper.

TABLET Maker and Coater; experienced. State salary required and give full details of experience. Applications by letter only. C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Devon Wharf, Emmot Street, Mile End, E.1.

YOUNG lady required for Laboratory work; must have had previous experience in the Wholesale. Apply, by letter, Parfumerie Barranger, Ltd., 906 Harrow Road, N.W.10.

YOUNG qualified Chemist required immediately for London works; must be experienced and capable of taking control of staff in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Laboratory; a reliable and systematic worker required; the position offers good prospects to satisfactory applicant desiring a permanency. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to 91/132, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

CEYLON.—Chemist.—Young qualified Dispensing Chemist required for Ceylon; sail early in January; 4 years' agreement; passage paid; healthy climate. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, etc., to Box 659, Leathwait & Simmons, 34 Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.

INDIA.

RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

PREVIOUS experience in India with Pharmaceutical House essential; excellent opportunity with prospects for serious British Pharmacist not over 40. Applications will be considered from home or abroad, and interview arranged in London or India. Apply "India," 91/130, Office of this Paper.

SPAIN.—Wanted by an important firm of Manufacturing Chemists a young Pharmacist, knowing English and Spanish, to travel for them in Spain; also a young Pharmacist, male or female, with competent knowledge of one or two Continental languages, preferably Scandinavian, as Assistant in foreign publicity department. 91/143, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.—EXPERIENCED Assistant; Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing, Photography, Window-dressing; competent; trustworthy; energetic. Harries, 22 Victoria Street, Warwick.

ABSOLUTELY trustworthy; widely experienced; Minor; recent reference from ex-examiner in Pharmacy (good-class business) states: "reliable, active, courteous"; middle-aged, but healthy, of good personality, and an interested worker; salary somewhat negotiable. "A. B.," 39 Disraeli Gardens, S.W.15.

AN experienced Qualified Chemist (Scotchman) desires Management of good-class business, London or suburb, with plenty of scope and remunerative salary; at present engaged. "Drug," 91/135, Office of this Paper.

AN Unqualified Assistant desires situation shortly; 25; tall; good appearance and address; abstainer; good experience. 252/15, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIP in or near Nottingham or Lincoln desired by Registered Student, aged 27; ex-officer, R.A.F.; good business references; practical amateur photographer; salary secondary consideration; please arrange interview. 250/16, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIP required; London Central; age fifteen; smart appearance; eight months' experience; excellent reference. 1 Lewis Buildings, Dalston, E.

AS Locum, temporary; disengaged; take entire charge; accept reasonable remuneration; abstainer. "Pharmacist," c/o Evans Lescher Webb, Ltd., Chemists, Liverpool.

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ASSISTANT, unqualified, gentleman, 22, desires permanency, Newcastle, County Durham or N. Yorkshire; accurate Dispenser and good all-round man; high-class London experience; disengaged on giving month's notice. P.C.B. 53/10, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, age 20, good all-round experience in Dispensing and brisk Counter work, seeks situation in London; disengaged. 16 Spencer Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, West Kensington.

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ASSISTANT; unqualified; good all-round experience; first-class references. Jones, 2 Saltram Crescent, Shirland Road, Paddington.

ASSISTANT, 22, requires position; all-round experience; used to good-class business; excellent references. G. Stanley, 38 The Oval, Kennington, London.

ASSISTANT; whole- or part-time; Minor student; passed Part I; experienced. Davison, 13 Armingher Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

ASSISTANT; six years single-handed, five years senior; experienced all class of business management; Counter, Dispensing, Prescribing; Drug House record; just completed Locum season. "Capability," 229 Sumner Road, Peckham, S.E.

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DISENGAGED; part-time daily; Thursdays and Sundays free all day; Minor man; experience. Address, "Pharmacist," 67 Western Road, Ealing, W.5.

DISENGAGED; temporary or Locum; qualified; middle-age; recently disposed of own business. "M.P.S.," 12 Rose Bank, Rawtenstall, Lancashire.

DISENGAGED.—Qualified (pre-war), experienced Pharmacist; Locum (or permanency, London preferred); middle-aged; rapid Dispenser and accustomed N.H.I.; ex-Service. "M.P.S.," 27 Blackstock Road, N.4.

DISENGAGED.—Unqualified, good all-round Assistant; willing; keen; reliable; used to quick cash trade, Windows. "W.," 896 Romford Road, E.12.

DISPENSER, lady, 25 years (Hall), experienced Counter, Dispensing, Photography, desires position, preferably Doctor. 117 Sandford Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

DISPENSER-BOOK-KEEPER requires situation with Doctor or firm; neat Dispenser; sober and reliable, with good references. 252/31, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Branch Manager, with qualified junior or locum, part-time; energetic; trustworthy. "Pharmacist," 73 Derby Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

IMPROVER, 19, tall, seeks post in Retail: 3½ years' Dispensing experience; good references. 252/19, Office of this Paper.

LADY (Hall and Part I) seeks situation, Doctor, Chemist, Institution; 7 years' varied experience; would like some time for study. "C. B.," 18 Gunter Grove, S.W.10.

LADY (24), 8 years' Dispensing and Counter experience, requires situation, Birmingham district. Williams, 158 Varna Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post; Doctor, Hospital, Institution; two years' experience; London or near preferred. Allanson, Cavana, Abbey View Road, St. Albans, Herts.

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LEEDS OR DISTRICT.—A.P.S.; 10 years' experience of Counter, Dispensing, Buying, Books, etc.; able to take charge; present post 5 years; disengaged on request. Wells, High Street, Wincanton.

LOCUM, temporary or part-time; qualified; disengaged October 23. "M.," Illinois, 1st Avenue, Gillingham, Kent.

LOCUM, Relief or part-time; excellent recent references; competent, reliable, energetic; South London. "D.," 122 Dalmally Road, Addiscombe.

MANAGER; qualified; single; excellent references; experienced; Prescribing, Dispensing, Photographic, Optical, Surgical, Counter, desires permanency; South-west England preferred. 252/40, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; 30; 12 years' experience, country, London and West End; married; abstainer; excellent references; disengaged shortly; N. London or Midlands; would take over neglected shop, with view to succession. 253/11, Office of this Paper.

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MANCHESTER OR DISTRICT.—Assistant, 20; 5 years' good experience, Window-dressing, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, Ticket Writing, etc.; good references. Hartley, 201 Broughton Lane, Manchester.

M.P.S., ex-Army, disengaged after 5 p.m., requires renewal experience in Retail evenings; London; moderate salary; elderly. 251/14, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., 26; excellent experience, high-class Dispensing, Salesmanship, and Photography; good appearance; disengaged October 30; excellent references. St. Ann's Pharmacy, Cavendish Circus, Bxton.

M.P.S., 32, married, seeks position as Manager; excellent references; first-class Dispensing and N.H.I. experience; keen business man; hard worker; ambitious; good Salesman and Window-dresser.—225/610, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., experience of Optics, F.B.O.A. examination; Lancashire area preferred. 254/5, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME.—Student requires post in Brighton or Hove; tall, smart appearance; used to high-class trade. 249/26, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME, evenings; N.H.I. Dispensing, experienced. c/o Barkway, 209 Great Dover Street, S.E.1.

PART-TIME.—Part II Student desires employment in London; South preferred. Evans, 31 Union Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

PART-TIME (evenings); Assistant (21); experienced Dispenser; excellent references. "K.", 41 Blakenham Road, S.W.17.

PART-TIME situation required; Birmingham district; seven years' experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photography or Display work; excellent references. Brockbank, 41 Swanage Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

PART-TIME.—Junior Assistant, used to good-class business; good appearance; age 21; height 5 ft. 9 in. "Eserine," 253/39, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (30), tall, single, as Senior or Branch Manager; high-class Counter and Dispensing experience; South or West of England preferred; disengaged. 251/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, age 30, taking final S.M.C. on November 10, seeks situation afterwards; with Counter and Optical experience; moderate salary; preferable but not essential in South Wales or proximity. 91/133, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, Scotsman, 11 years' good-class experience, home and abroad, seeks post; London or suburbs; satisfactory references which can bear investigation; interview if desired; age 31, height average. Apply "Farmacista," Wallace & Co., 265 Chapter Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

QUALIFIED, aged 22, height 5 ft. 11 in., seeks position in West End or good-class London business; excellent and varied experience; chemist's son. Maunder, Forde, Wellington Road, Taunton.

QUALIFIED recently; 25; 6 ft.; thoroughly competent, reliable Salesman and Dispenser; knowledge of high-class and working-class businesses; Photography and Window-dressing taken entire charge. Write particulars, Rutherford, 32 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

QUALIFIED, thoroughly experienced, just finished summer locum, desires permanency; undeniable references; all Wholesale houses. "Aspirin," 31 Ladysmith Avenue, East Ham, E.6.

QUALIFIED; Locum, Manager; permanency; experienced; London, provinces or country; educated; Salesman, Buying, Display; tall; worker; Scotchman; disengaged November 11; references. "Pharmacist," 5 Market Place, Ulverston, Lancs.

QUALIFIED (21) desires permanency; good references. Hopkinson, 41 Commercial Street, Todmorden, Yorks.

QUALIFIED Lady, five years' Retail experience, requires permanent post; now disengaged. Apply Nowell, 25 Park Parade, Harlesden.

QUALIFIED Chemist requires post; Birmingham area; excellent reference; city experience. Apply Pratt, 30 Salisbury Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED, Scot, 42, desires situation as Manager or Assistant; 18 years manager in last position; would take over neglected shop with view to succession; free end of October. Milne, 29a Telferscot Road, Balham, S.W.12.

QUALIFIED, last position in London 5 years as Manager, open for any suitable post, Hospital, Wholesale or Retail; N. London preferred; at present managing a country business. 91/138, Office of this Paper.

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QUALIFIED man desires post shortly as Manager where personal interest can be taken in business (no companies); bachelor; middle-aged; good references and address. Please apply 252/29, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (20), with excellent experience in high-class pharmacy, desires post in either Bristol or Bath. Gale, Oak Cottage, Church Road, Horley, Surrey.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant requires part-time situation; free evenings from 6 p.m. and Saturdays. P.C.B. 53/35, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady (Hall) seeks engagement, Dispensing; Birmingham area. 159 Church Road, Erdington, Birmingham.

YOUNG Lady (passed Hall theory) seeks post in quiet business; Devon preferred, not essential; Counter work and Window-dressing; could help Dispensing; small salary. 36 Yonder Street, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

YOUNG Pharmacist (24), tall, satisfactory appearance and address, with good all-round experience, London and provinces, and excellent references, desires temporary or permanent engagement as Branch Manager or Assistant; disengaged immediately. 253/33, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady, with 6 years' experience in good-class Pharmacy, mostly in the Toilet and Fancy Department, seeks engagement in a similar position; good references and well recommended. 254/6, Office of this Paper.

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GERMAN University gentleman, speaking English, desires to enter firm of Manufacturing (Pharmaceutical) Chemists; has good knowledge of Elementary Chemistry, with first-class certificates in theoretical and practical work gained at the City of London College, and business experience. Write "A. Z." (P.C.B. 53/32), Office of this Paper.

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MAN aged 19, had 4 years in Laboratory of Soap and Perfumery Manufacturer; good worker. L. Gatehouse, 5 Brettell Street, London, S.E.17.

QUALIFIED West-End Manager, young, travelled, seeks progressive post with first-class Manufacturing Chemists; home or abroad to suit qualifications. 251/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, age 23, 5 years Retail, desires position in Wholesale or as Representative. 251/13, Office of this Paper.

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YOUNG German, reliable, industrious, knowledge English, French, Pharmaceutical and commercial experience; desires position; salary no object; eventual exchange for Englishman. Reply 91/145, Office of this Paper.

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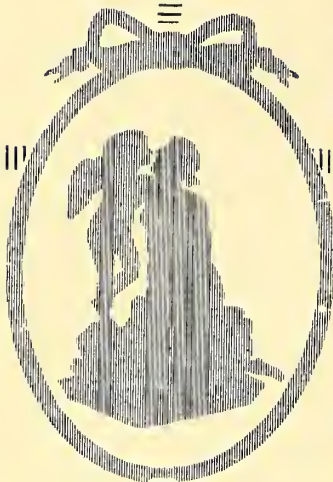
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